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OWNERS REFIT 2371 SALOONS FOR EXPECTED EARLY OPENING OF NEW YORK BEER-WINE TRADE

Bootlegging Bars Multiply With Growing Hope of Modified Law Through Election of Wet Majority to Congress

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Many of New York's 2371 surviving saloons with their mahogany bars and big mirrors—the remnant of 14,000 metropolitan barrooms put out of business by federal prohibition—are being prepared by their owners, some of them brewery proprietors, for "early openings" for the sale of light wines and beer. Everything depends, it appears, on the election of a wet Congress on Nov. 7, but meanwhile not a few of the soft drink places are undergoing expensive and elaborate alterations.

Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers Association, does not share the sanguine hopes of the erstwhile rum-sellers, many of whom, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, are "getting their rich on something else besides their near-beer trade."

What this something is may be judged by the report of the New York City Police Department which, under the Mullan-Gage State Prohibition Enforcement Act, made 4532 arrests of bootleggers from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1. The police department is spending \$200,000 a year and employing a strong force of plain clothes detectives to stamp out illegal liquor selling, and many of these former saloons are said to be the worst offenders.

New Places Being Opened
And not only are the former saloons preparing for "the liberal day," but new places are being opened. A former fish store at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-Third Street is being remodeled with a bar and other saloon fixtures, while at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Lenox Avenue, a new building, another saloon with swinging doors and obstructing shades, is in process of equipment.

These places are in Harlem, in a densely populated colored section of Seventh Avenue, in this neighborhood is blazoning forth with numerous prospective liquor establishments. A delicatessen store at 653 Lenox Avenue just changed hands, and a stranger who entered asked the reason. He was informed that the old proprietors "couldn't make it pay but," said the new owner, "we're selling 'hoos.' Do you want to try a sample?"

The investigator walked into the back part of the store, which was screened by a lattice, and there found a fully equipped barroom with corn whiskey and gin on display.

Hundreds of these bootlegging establishments have been running in the past, despite the activity of the police, and now their number, in view of the expected election of a wet Congress by the opponents of the American Constitution and the Volstead Enforcement Law, is being increased. Police Department officials from Richard W. Enright, commissioner, down, say they are being "overwhelmed" by this evil, which is aided and abetted by so-called law-abiding and respectable Americans worse than ever before.

Given Two Years Before Change
Mr. Fox, the representative of the brewers, declared that of the 12,000 saloons (his own figures) before prohibition, more than 6000 "faded out" when prohibition went into effect and he told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the prospect of a wet victory at the establishment of new saloons. He was not at all confident, however, that light wines and beer would be speedily returned, pointing out that there were enough holdover dry representatives in Congress to prevent its immediate achievement. "But it will come within two years," he predicted.

Orville S. Poland, general counsel and superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in New York, was told how obnoxious and bootlegging bars are being removed from certain places in Wisconsin and was asked how the same thing could be accomplished here. Mr. Poland explained:

The reason that this is possible in Wisconsin is because the law provides that no person having a license for the sale of non-intoxicating beverages for consumption on the premises shall maintain a bar or counter of any description and further provides that the windows and doors of any such place shall be unobstructed by screens, etc.

The Wisconsin law provides that non-intoxicating liquor means any beverage containing alcohol in any degree, in other words, so-called near-beer which contains less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. See Wisconsin laws of 1921, Chapter 411, Section 1, Sub-Division 30 and Section 1, Sub-Division 1-M. There are no similar provisions in the law of the State of New York.

Local Control to Be Sought
It is a part of the present program of the Anti-Saloon League to go before the New York Legislature and request again, as we did at the last session, that a law be passed which will give municipalities, whether cities, villages or towns, the right to enact local ordinances for the further control of beverages.

In a model ordinance which I have drafted and which could be passed by the municipalities under such enabling legislation, I have included a provision requiring the removal of all obstructions to an open view of the interior of the premises and providing for a permit to do business, which would be revocable by the Mayor or Chief of Police and which could only be granted to one able to show his fitness to engage in the business of selling beverages and further conditioned upon the right of the police to inspect the premises.

This permit, I believe, should be issued on the payment of a nominal fee, say a dollar a year, so that it could be applicable to all places doing a bev-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

COURT INJUNCTION PROVES UNPOPULAR WITH RAIL CHIEFS

Executives Believe Strikers Were Benefited by Gloomy Outlook of Harry M. Daugherty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President Harding today discussed the latest turn in the strike of railway shop employees with his Cabinet, while the Department of Justice was busy compiling evidence to offer next Monday, when the question of making permanent the injunction against the striking railroad shop men will come up in the United States District Court at Chicago.

Reports of violence and damage to property were said officially here to have subsided measurably since the injunction was issued, and it was believed also that the time had not arrived for calling out any troops to guard trains or railroad property.

A flood of telegrams continue to come to Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney General, commending him for seeking the injunction, and President Harding is praised for his stand to preserve law and order in telegrams addressed to him by trade associations, employers and private citizens.

Law Violation Claimed
That organized labor plans to make a vigorous effort to have the court dismiss certain sections of the injunction alleged to be unconstitutional was intimated by leaders here. Particular objection is made to clauses forbidding picketing, parading and interviews with newspapers.

Those interviews and addresses made since the injunction by labor leaders were characterized at the Department of Justice as "loose talk," and it was said by Mr. Daugherty that the Government intends to enforce the provisions of the injunction against giving instructions to the men on strike and inciting others to quit work. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, indicated that labor would contend that the injunction violates the Clayton anti-trust law. He quoted Section 20 of that act, which said in part:

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do, or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating such information or from persuading any person to work or to abstain from working.

Resolutions continue to be adopted by local branches of the American Federation of Labor demanding that the executive council call a nationwide strike in protest against the injunction. It was announced today at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that the council would meet either here or in Atlantic City next Saturday to consider these resolutions with other routine business.

Though the executive council could "recommend" a general strike, it is not expected that such a drastic step would be recommended and this particularly in view of the temporary injunction.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

PRESIDENT ASKS ABROGATION OF PRESENT PANAMA TREATY

Agreement Framed for Use Only During Canal Building Unsuitable for Later Conditions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Abrogation of the present treaty arrangement with Panama, which he said was intended to operate only during the construction of the Panama Canal, and the negotiation of a new treaty with that Government, was recommended to Congress today by President Harding.

With a communication to Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Speaker of the House, setting forth his views and declaring that the change was desired by the Government of Panama, the President transmitted a letter from William Phillips, Acting Secretary of the State Department, setting forth that the agreement formulated by William H. Taft when Secretary of War in 1904, was to serve as a modus operandi during the period of canal construction. Later it was ratified in the Panama Canal Act. The agreement, Mr. Phillips said, no longer provides "an adequate basis for adjustment of questions arising out of the relations between the Canal Zone authorities and the Government of Panama, and it is the opinion of this department, and I am informed of the War Department

Queen Marie Asked to Legion Session

Auxiliary Also Invites Mrs. Harding to New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5.—Queen Marie of Rumania has been invited to the national convention of the American Legion Auxiliary in New Orleans, Oct. 16 to 20, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Auxiliary national president, announced yesterday. An invitation also was extended to Mrs. Warren C. Harding, Mrs. Hobart said. The invitation to Queen Marie was forwarded to Bucharest through Frederick C. Nanno, Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. Distinguished for her work among soldiers of the Allies during the World War, the Rumanian Queen is one of the most popular rulers in Europe among American legionnaires.

ANTHRACITE PRICES SHOULD NOT RISE

Meeting Called to Expedite Movement From Mines With Government Participating

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Steps to expedite the movement of anthracite to consumers in the greatest need will be taken at a meeting tomorrow either here or at Philadelphia, between representatives of the mine operators, the Pennsylvania State Fuel Committee and the President's coal distribution committee.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and chairman of the President's committee, and Henry B. Spencer, federal fuel distributor, will represent the Government. As householders are on the priority list, for fuel, no new orders will be necessary to take care of them, according to Mr. Hoover. He pointed out today that few industries use anthracite in the household sizes. The federal fuel distribution committee will continue to function in distributing the coal, but it will remain for each state to prevent profiteering in coal.

Mr. Hoover said he had been notified by several of the larger anthracite operators that their prices upon resumption of operations next week would be the same as when the men walked out last April 1. Government officials say there is no reason for an increase in the price of anthracite, as wages are not advanced by the strike settlement and no other factors would justify an increase in the present national emergency.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—It is said here on good authority that the railroads will insure the moving of hard coal as soon as it is in quantity production and it is expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission will approve the diversion of some of the cars being used for the moving of bituminous coal to the anthracite districts for a time at least. It was further said that the railroads serving the anthracite fields are among those least affected by the strike.

While prompt movement of anthracite by the railroads is insured, there remains the difficulty of making up for the loss of 30,000,000 tons in production to date because of the strike. Broadly speaking the supply of anthracite in the hands of retail dealers has been exhausted and there is none at the source to renew it.

Member of Committee of 48 Approves Borah Coal Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The establishment of a United States Coal Commission, provided for in the bill introduced in the Senate by William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, is supported in a letter addressed to Senator Borah by Frank A. Pattison, chairman of the National Bureau of Information and Education of the Committee of 48.

In the letter Mr. Pattison says, "Public sentiment is squarely behind your stipulation for a full investigation of the coal situation."

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LEAGUE DELEGATES MEET WITH A VIEW TO SAVING AUSTRIA

Plight of Central Europe to Come Before Council of League—Negotiations Proceeding

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (By The Associated Press).—The negotiations being undertaken with a view to saving Austria from utter demoralization as a result of her financial distress reached an active stage here today. Leading delegates to the council and assembly of the League of Nations have been engaged in extensive exchanges of views preliminary to the hearing of the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, by the Council of the League tomorrow. These conversations revealed general agreement that the first step to be taken would be to give political stability to the present Austrian régime so that the capital that might be invested in the enterprise of re-establishing Austria's economic machinery would not be at the mercy of revolution or reaction.

Some of the delegates appear doubtful as to whether the police force in Austria furnishes a sufficient guarantee for her safety, and they have proposed measures of an international character which, under the control of the League, will give the desired assurance.

Dr. Seipel arranged a conference with the Earl of Balfour for this afternoon preparatory to presenting his plans in person to the council. A brief noonday session constituted the first part of today's program of the League assembly, with selection of a steering committee as the main business. This committee will include the presidents of the six committees chosen yesterday, together with the six vice-presidents to be selected today.

A general discussion of the League work in connection with the report of the secretariat was scheduled for the afternoon session. The first item in this report deals with the registration of treaties, which may give rise to a discussion as to the amendment of Article 18, fixing the status of treaties.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

CUBANS CRITICIZE MAJ.-GEN. CROWDER

Attitude Is Declared Violation of Permanent Treaty

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Severe criticism of Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder's steps in connection with his urging the enactment of reform legislation upon the Cuban Government, was voiced in Congress yesterday by the president of the Senate, Aurelio Alvarez.

Señor Alvarez termed the incident a violation of the permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba in that it constituted intervention in the internal affairs of the island. He also condemned the Zayas Administration for submitting this alleged violation of the national sovereignty.

The Senate approved two of the five measures in the Crowder program—those providing for reorganization of the federal system of accounting and for the suspension of certain provisions of the civil service law to permit the President to shift the personnel of various government departments in the interests of honesty and efficiency.

At the same time, German industry

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

BENGAL COUNCIL DEBATES FARES

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.—A bitter debate took place recently in the Bengal Legislative Council regarding the members' "traveling and incidental allowances in which it is asserted there are grave abuses." Nine resolutions and amendments on the subject were introduced, and the Council was asked to limit the traveling allowances to be limited to first-class fare and return instead of the rule for double first-class fare both ways which now obtains.

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Northcliffe Papers May Go to Lord Rothermere

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The announcement that Lord Northcliffe's brother, Lord Rothermere, is likely to assume control of The Daily Mail and other organs of the Northcliffe press, other than The Times, foreshadows a new grouping of this powerful newspaper combination, as it means the absorption of Lord Rothermere's own paper, The Daily Mirror. It also clears the way for independent arrangements for disposing of The Times.

When Lord Northcliffe originally purchased the controlling interest in The Times he left to John Walter, representing the family so long associated with the famous organ, the right to repurchase it, but now it appears that Mr. Walter resold this right to Lord Rothermere some months ago. This adds to the interest attaching to the terms of Lord Northcliffe's will which have not yet been announced.

UNITED KINGDOM TO BACK GERMAN BILLS TO BELGIUM

Arrangements Already Made Through Reparation Commission to Extend Necessary Aid

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 5.—All kinds of speculations are made concerning the system to be proposed by M. Delacroix and M. Bemelmans, the Belgian delegates to the Commission on Reparations, who left last night for Berlin to settle the backing for the six months' bills which Germany will give instead of cash to Belgium this year. Already in England, on a mere rumor that the British are called upon to give guarantees, there is an attack on the contemplated arrangement. Sir John Bradbury goes so far as to issue a denial that British backing will be necessary, but in this he is obviously playing a diplomatic part, for his carefully worded denial is in reality a confirmation. What he states is that there is no question of such backing unless Berlin and Brussels request it.

In actual fact, a request has been made and arrangements have been completed to extend such aid. It will, however, be for an exceedingly small amount and is intended not to place a burden on Great Britain, but merely to fortify the confidence of Berlin banks and the Belgian Government. The total sum amounts in all to 270,000,000 gold marks. The period covers the August to December payments. Assuming that the British cover only 25 per cent of the guarantees they would risk not more than £4,000,000, and the price would be cheap, if it is to save a rupture and complete breakdown of the present negotiations. The outcry which appears to be beginning, is, therefore, unwise and pitiful, the sum involved is so small.

At the same time, German industry

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PARIS MAY SEND NEW DEBT NOTE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M. Poincaré Will Probably Address a Direct Appeal to America, Explaining France's Position

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 5.—According to reports here Raymond Poincaré has the intention of addressing a second note on the question of debts to the United States. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is unable to obtain confirmation of this interesting and important rumor, which is discussed in serious circles. It is argued that with the return of M. Poincaré and with the publication of the note to England it would be good diplomacy for France to explain her position and make a direct appeal to America.

Evidently there is some leaning in this direction, but against such a proposal is the advice of M. Parmentier, who realizes that the present moment is not a good moment to approach America on this problem. On the whole, it will be somewhat surprising if the contemplated note really sees the light of day. Indeed, M. Poincaré cannot profess to be good at this sort of thing. His note to England has had a chilling effect.

Passages Condemned
The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has the best reason to believe that it was well meant and had a generous inspiration, but unfortunately the excessively prudent mind of M. Poincaré brought the discussion down from a higher level to the somewhat trivial ground of whether the British charges during the war were excessive.

This and other passages are condemned, as is the particular attempt to differentiate between the British and American motives for entering the war. Much is said about the conference in the autumn, which was the subject of an invitation to the Poincaré note, but the British are not especially keen about such a conference.

Sir John Bradbury assures The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that it is necessary to have, at such a conference, both Germany and the United States. If it is exclusively a meeting of the Allies he does not believe that any good can be accom-

GREECE ASKS POWERS TO NEGOTIATE TRUCE WITH TURKISH ARMY

Fighting in Asia Minor May Cease Following Appeal Made to London, Paris and Rome—Parley of Belligerents Expected Soon

KEMALISTS PRESS ADVANTAGES WON IN ANATOLIAN ATTACK

Turks Break Through Constantine's Armies Following Tactics Used by Germans—Allied Warships on Hand to Protect Refugees

LONDON, Sept. 5 (By The Associated Press).—The Greek Government has appealed to the powers to obtain an armistice with the Turkish Nationalists, and as a result of interchanges among the chancellors at London, Paris and Rome instructions have been sent to the allied high commissioners of the three powers in Constantinople to discuss joint measures for bringing about a suspension of hostilities.

JAPAN INSISTS ON RIGHTS IN SIBERIA

Tokyo Not to Press, However, for Concessions Granted by Merkuloff Government

By Special Cable

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, Sept. 5.—

The conference between the representatives of the Far Eastern Republic and the Government at Tokyo has begun. Mr. Matsudaira, head of the Japanese delegates, said the Dairen conference would be used as a basis for discussions. Japan will require protection for the life and property of her subjects with certain rights in industries and commerce, including mining and forests. She will not press for recognition of the concessions granted the Japanese by the Merkuloff Government, but hopes the result of the conference will enable the Japanese to turn over the guarding of vast quantities of war matériel at Vladivostok to the Chita authorities.

The question of fisheries, the recognition of Japan's treaty rights with the Tsar's Government, and the Nikolaevsk massacre will be discussed. The use of the Japanese flag on shipping on the Amur and Sungari rivers concerns China, so it may not be discussed at this conference. The Dietrichs faction will be dismissed if they remain in the area occupied by Japanese troops, but if they get outside it will be difficult to do so.

Mr. Yanson, head of the Chita delegation, says that under the present constitution of the Far Eastern Republic foreign investments are welcomed, but the Russians have certain rights that will not be extended to foreigners.

If the Japanese are in earnest the Dietrichs faction will not be permitted outside the area occupied.

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Striking from the center, the Turkish commanders have succeeded in taking the Greeks apparently by surprise, and in driving a wedge between their armies. Their tactics are exactly similar to those of the Germans in France in March, 1918.

If the Germans are considered as a Miens, the scheme can be seen at glance. The German plan in 1918 was to divide the British and French armies and to force them to retreat on divergent lines, the French to the southwest and the British to the northwest on Boulogne and Calais.

Turk Tactics Explained
In the same way the Turks are endeavoring to drive the Greek northern army to Marmara ports, to which the Greeks have already sent transports for their embarkation, and the southern army back on Smyrna, where it is liable to become entangled in the hordes of fugitives flying before the Turkish advance.

The scheme is well thought out, and the first phase has succeeded. Its further development depends on what resistance the Greek armies, driven back upon themselves, may display. The German offensive of 1918 failed because the Allied armies were able to hold out until reinforced from across the Atlantic. Will the Greek armies show the ability to defend Balkans as the Allies did? Western Anatolia contains many positions capable of defense by a resolute force against even overwhelming odds, much more against the comparatively slight preponderance which the Turkish armies possess. The Greek troops are suffering from war weariness as may only be expected in men many of whom have not seen their homes for 12 years and who are campaigning in a foreign land under great hardship in support of national ambitions that most of them have long since realized are impossible of attainment.

Evacuation Agreed On
Under the conditions of the Paris conference of last March, the Greeks agreed on the whole territory from which they are now being driven, and all they have since been fighting for has concerned the terms upon which such evacuation should take place. Their retirement, nevertheless, has been upon the whole successfully carried out so far, and the losses they have sustained do not support the allegations that are being widely broadcast from Paris in the inter-

LEAGUE DELEGATES MEET WITH A VIEW TO SAVING AUSTRIA

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and their value between the dates of signature and registration.

The questions to follow concern blockade and amendments to the Covenant. In regard to the latter, the Assembly leaders have agreed that no amendment shall be considered this year, not even the Canadian proposal to eliminate Article X.

Island of Mauri

The blockade question, however, may give rise to an interesting debate as to the system of putting the economic weapon into effect, which has never been clearly defined.

The Earl of Balfour, feeling that criticism was implied in the mandate commission's report on class C mandates, in which the section dealing with the island of Mauri was excepted from general approval, told the council of the League yesterday that he could not accept such criticism.

The question involved is the exploitation of the rich phosphate mines of the island for the exclusive benefit of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. The mandate for the island was originally given to the British Empire, but some of the colonies abandoned their rights, leaving the exercise of the mandate to Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia alternately.

Mauri, which is also known as Navado or Pleasant Island, is a small coral atoll lying just south of the equator in longitude 167 east. Its export trade consists, with the exception of a small quantity of copra, almost entirely of phosphate, of which 149,609 tons were mined in 1920.

Assembly Formally Opened

The third assembly of the League was formally opened yesterday. There was for a time the promise of a mild sensation in connection with the opening, thanks to a movement on the part of Peru which gave rise to a short-lived boom for Dr. Eduard Benes, Premier of Czechoslovakia, for the presidency of the assembly. The South American delegations, however, gave this movement a final check by meeting during the recess, at which they approved unanimously the candidacy of Augustin Edwards of Chile. Thus the election of Señor Edwards became virtually a foregone conclusion, and in the balloting he received 42 votes out of the 44 states which had presented credentials to the assembly.

The other votes were cast, one for former Dr. Motta of Switzerland and the other for Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan Minister to France.

"I venture to believe," said Señor Edwards in taking the chair, "that by your vote you wished in the first place to render homage to Latin-America, giving it a convincing testimony of the important place it occupies in the league, and that you desired, secondly, to honor my own country. Permit to assure you of her gratitude."

Work Planned

In planning the work of the session the assembly decided to distribute the labor among six committees, as it did last year. The committees are:

- First—On constitutional and juridical questions.
- Second—On technical organization.
- Third—On reduction of armaments.
- Fourth—On finances.
- Fifth—On social and general questions.
- Sixth—On political questions.

A special committee of five was appointed to consider whether supplemental questions should be put on the agenda. These questions include Lithuania's protest against the Vilna plebiscite. The Polish delegates object to this question being considered.

Ignace Paderewski, one-time Premier of Poland, who was one of the most active figures at the first assembly of the League, followed the proceedings with Mrs. Paderewski from the public gallery.

The report of the credentials committee showed that the following nations were not represented at the opening: Argentina, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Peru, and Luxembourg.

The presidents of the committees were named as follows: First, Vittorio Scialoja of Italy; second, Witold Chodzko, Poland; third, Dr. Cosme de la Torre, Cuba; fourth, Herluf Zahle, Denmark; fifth, W. S. Fielding, Canada; sixth, Jonkheer J. Loudon, Holland.

Delegates Confident of Results of Assembly Meeting

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 5.—The third assembly of the League of Nations was opened yesterday in the Salle de la Reformation by President Gama, who said the League had incorporated itself into the political organization of the world and was now a necessary part of its normal life. To meet the allegations that the League was not functioning it was only necessary to quote the reports of the secretariat showing "the useful and practical results of the labors of the council and the secretariat in the attainment of international co-operation—the loftiest form of human philanthropy."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor who has been talking with members of the League staff and some of the delegates was impressed by the contrast between the atmosphere here and in other parts of Europe, where appearances and reports abound that the world is disintegrating and going to the dogs. These delegates, on the other hand, come with modest but confident assurances of being able to work together and get results.

International co-operation of a constructive nature has in two previous assemblies and the meetings of other bodies been proved possible and applied to numerous world problems of complexity and urgency. Disputes have been negotiated and strife unquestionably several times prevented. Moral questions, such as the traffic in women, children, opium and liquor among natives in mandated territories, are being promisingly handled.

The progress has not been spectacularly rapid, but it has been substantial.



The Council of the League of Nations in Session

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The Week in England

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The week has been a busy one for the deputation of the 36 former American soldiers—representative of the American Legion—who arrived here last Saturday after a tour of the war areas on the Continent. They were met at the Liverpool Street Station by a contingent of British officers and men. A brigade of the guards band played them into charge-houses that took them of a round of sightseeing and hospitality, and they are now "doing" England to the sound of much cheering.

The prominence given to their reception is an indication of the present British attitude toward everything that comes from the United States.

People here who believe that Germany is on the verge of bankruptcy have been perplexed by the increasing number of old British ships which are being sold to that country and by the promptitude with which cash is paid for these old liners and cargo boats. Ostensibly they are going to Germany to be broken up, but many people believe they are being reconditioned and either placed in commission under the German flag or transferred to another flag so as to conceal Germany's real assets in the event of France "putting in the balliffs and selling her up." The majority of British shipowners, however, take the view that Germany has too much sense to try to make use of vessels which people in this country do not find a paying proposition, and they therefore believe she really is buying the ships to break them up, probably because she can get the metal she needs more cheaply in this way than by working it up from the raw material. It is perhaps a pity that while there is so much unemployment in this country, Great Britain should not be able to break up her old ships in her own yards, but Germany has always been in advance of Great Britain in this matter. Ship-breaking has never been a strong point with this country and the British firms to whom the Admiralty allotted the vessels scrapped under the Washington Treaty actually had to get much of the work done on the Continent.

The British public is now accused of hoarding—not food but gold! Most people here were under the impression that all the gold in this country had fled to the United States during the war. Indeed, it is this assumption which makes the British public so skeptical when rumors circulate of mythical salvage companies preparing to raise the sunken Lusitania for the million pounds of gold reported to be in its hold. There was no gold going to America in those days surely! However, a London newspaper has been informed by an authority that the British public—or some members of it—is hanging on to a silver contraption with a million pounds. Three million pounds, of course, is a "hoard." As Lord Haldane once said, no one can say how many grains of sand make a heap, but everybody knows a heap when he sees it. The point is that this country wants gold to send to America (whether America wants it, is not stated) and an appeal is made to everyone who has a sovereign tucked away to surrender it for this purpose, thus helping the sterling exchange and strengthening British credit. Well, the writer does happen to have just one sovereign tucked away, moreover, in that forgotten thing, a sovereign purse, a silver contraption with a spring in the bottom which once pushed up sovereigns without limit—almost! He will surrender it, but the British public will probably think it is a joke to have no money, to be taxed five shillings in the pound on what it has, and then to be accused of hoarding gold.

British fortunes, no doubt, do not compare with America and there seems to be a lot of taxation about. Nevertheless, to judge from the returns in a recent Blue Book on a year's work of the Inland Revenue, Great Britain is still worth something. During the year estate duties were paid on \$7,399 estates of which two were over \$2,000,000 each, two were over \$1,500,000 each, 11 were over \$1,000,000 each, and 18 were between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. The total value of these estates was £430,756-290. It appears that the gross income on which income tax was calculated

during the year 1919-20 was £2,970-604,035, which included £1,375,968 profits from business, professions, etc.; £863,815,869 income of weekly wage earners; £290,751,665 income from land and house ownership; £98,950,000 profits from occupation of land, etc., and £90,462,524 income from securities. The actual number of incomes was 7,710,350, of which 3,810,280 were taxed and 3,900,000 relieved, 2,510,000 of the latter being under £160 per annum and about 1,100,000 between £160 and £200. During the year under review income tax and super tax brought in £438,717,204 and excess profits duty and munitions levy £236,125,315.

The first section of the new Great West Road is now open to traffic. It is being built by the Middlesex County Council as an alternative route out of London, to relieve the congestion along the old Brentford High Street—popularly supposed to be the worst main thoroughfare in the country. The new road is costing £26 a yard, but as it is expected to last 50 years without ever having to be "up" the cost must be considered light. Gas pipes, drains, water mains, and electric light cables have all been placed to the side so that they can be repaired without any interference with the surface of the road. It is strange that such a simple solution of what is one of the greatest problems confronting British road builders, has never been tried before, but now that the Middlesex County Council has boldly embarked on this startling innovation other similar bodies may be expected to follow its example. Meanwhile the Great West Road will doubtless prove a big attraction. The first section, which has just been opened, is only a mile in length, but another half mile will be completed soon, and it should not be long before the rest of the three miles at present under construction is also ready. The road has been described as "the motorists' paradise" and, with its broad, smooth surface which no amount of rain can penetrate, it well deserves the name, especially as there is no sharp bend or anything more than a gentle slope from one end of it to the other.

At a recent lunch-time meeting of London publishers the question of "best-sellers" was discussed. There was unanimity on the single point that the best seller of the season was not necessarily the best book published. But it remained to a publisher who has recently achieved fame with more than one "best-seller" to make the most interesting elucidation of the mystery. "The book-reading public is sharply divided into separate strata," he said. "The lowest stratum revels in the frankly sensational or sentimental. Above that stratum come others, each of which approves of a type of book of greater merit than the one below it. At the top is a stratum of readers which will only be satisfied by the very best. Now, if you allow this geological subdivision of the public, the success of the 'best-seller' is easily explained. One could imagine a book which appealed so strongly to one particular stratum that every unit of that stratum read it. This book would be a second-best seller. But the 'best-seller' must necessarily be a book which contains elements each of which appeals to a proportion of a given stratum, so that it is read by members of all the strata. This ingenious theory may account for certain recent successes, which have sorely puzzled even the most hardened book reviewers.

The announcement was made at the end of last week that the international conference at Brussels is held up, pending the result of the Washington negotiations in connection with the inter-allied war debts. All eyes are turned to the United States as the one country in the world able to save Central Europe from economic collapse. Lord Haig said to the American Legionaires on Saturday, "Whether the progress of civilization pursues wise channels or not depends, to my mind, very largely on the Anglo-Saxon race working in harmony and co-operation," and his attitude is becoming increasingly prevalent here.

England has seldom had more American visitors than during the present summer and they should all take back with them impressions not

dissimilar from those of the deputation to which Lord Haig's message was addressed.

The policy of Great Britain in face of the economic chaos which is overtaking Europe may be summed up as one of watchful waiting. France had her policy and must—so at least it seemed—be left to work it out. At the same time, there is a growing demand here, that the British Government should state its policy toward Europe in a comprehensive way. European reconstruction is a whole. Up till now it has only been dealt with piecemeal—and forgotten piecemeal. At the moment the British public knows broadly—from the Balfour note—where the Government stands in regard to the remission of debt, but it is vague on the question of guaranteeing French security—the Anglo-French pact. And French security is an essential element in any scheme of European reconstruction. As a matter of fact, the British Government on this question stands where it did at Cannes, subject to the rider, that a guarantee of French security against external aggression must follow, and not precede a settlement of other questions. But there are many other points, the conditions of a moratorium for Germany, in what form this country would accept payment from Germany, the overshadowing question of European disarmament, and so on. Many people would be glad if Lord Balfour would devote his capacity for analysis and exposition to a comprehensive statement of the British position on all these matters.

CONDITIONS GROW BETTER IN RUSSIA

Vast Improvement Noted in Reports Brought to England

LONDON, Sept. 5. (By the Associated Press).—Living conditions in Russia have enormously improved, the crops promise to be excellent, the material welfare of the population is encouraging, there is no evidence of famine, numerous railroads and steamship lines are operating, and the Government is functioning effectively.

This is the substance of reports brought from Russia by Edward M. Fleisch of New York, director of the United States Grain Corporation, who has made a six weeks' survey of conditions in Russia for the United States Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover. Mr. Fleisch is sailing for the United States Sept. 12.

Mr. Fleisch said the term "A. R. A." (American Relief Administration) had become a part of the Russian language and was the most potent of all passports. The mere mention of America, he said, stirs religious fervor and gratitude among all classes of Russians.

Mr. Fleisch said the Soviets were now issuing notes of 100,000,000-ruble denomination, which are about one foot square, but this would buy little more than a good square meal. He said money had so little value that it was no longer carried in pocketbooks but was carried about in suit cases, wheelbarrows and wagons. He expressed the opinion that there were few commercial opportunities in Russia for Americans, on account of the worthless currency.

INDIAN LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED
CALCUTTA, July 25 (Special Correspondence).—The latest Indian loan has been offered both in London and in India. In London owing to the Indian office striking the market at the wrong moment and when the British public was surfeited with gilt-edged securities the loan was a failure and the underwriters were left with over 60 per cent. In India, fortunately, the result has been much better. The Government in framing their budget reckoned on receiving 25 crores rupees with three weeks still to go before the lists close a sum of 25½ crores rupees has already been subscribed. The Government have announced that they wish the minimum exceeded by as much as possible.

ONTARIO PARTY PLAN OPPOSED
TORONTO, Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence).—That organized Labor will align itself with the United Farmers' organization against the proposal of E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario (a practical farmer), to broaden the Farmers' Government into a Progressive organization, was the statement of James Simpson, of Toronto, in an interview. Mr. Simpson is an outstanding worker in Ontario's Labor circles. "If Premier Drury succeeds he will destroy the aims of the farmers who entered the field as a distinct political party," Mr. Simpson asserts.

PAN-AMERICAN COURT SOUGHT FOR INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Texas Round Table Takes Steps to Arouse Sentiment of Latin Republics

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 5.—An International Court of Arbitration, "whose purpose and function shall be the avoidance of war, and the peaceful settlement of international disputes," is formally resolved upon by the Pan-American Round Table of San Antonio, according to announcement today by Florence T. Griswold, director-general.

Dispatches from Washington recently giving prominence to a proposed American League of Nations have occasioned the sending of letters by the director-general of the local Round Table to Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, Washington, and Dr. Baltasar Brum, President of Uruguay, South America, suggesting that a Pan-American Court of Arbitration would be of greater significance. The republics of South America, for many years, frequently have made effective use of the principles of arbitration, reads a resolution of the local body, sent to Washington, and "in one instance the President of the United States tendered the services of this country alone, or in conjunction with other

countries of this hemisphere, to render all possible assistance in solving an international dispute between Chile and Peru."

It also is the earnest desire of the local body, based on its proximity and closeness of connection with Mexico, to "stimulate a stronger friendship with Mexico by creating a common ground where our people can meet with Mexicans for the purpose of solving our international problems upon a basis of free acceptance by the people and not upon a basis of the material interests of any favored group."

The Pan-American Round Table of San Antonio, its officials declared, invite the co-operation of the Pan-American Union, the Pan-American Society of the United States, the Pan-American department of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and other organizations leading to the establishment of the proposed court of arbitration, to bring about peaceful settlement of international disputes in the western hemisphere, officials declare.

TOURIST BUSINESS AIDS ONTARIO HOTELS

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence).—James Hales of Toronto, Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario together with Hiram McCreary and Inspector Gregory, have just returned to Toronto after a visit of the hotels of Lanark County, Ontario. Mr. Hales advises that the hotel keepers look after the tourist business instead of seeking small concessions, such as the sole rights to sell temperance beer, as others have requested. Good hotels, he stated, are an asset to every community, and he thinks municipal councils should assess hotels at a low valuation by way of encouragement.

Mr. Hales contends that the hotel service in Ontario is as good as it ever was, and that with good roads and a growing tourist business the hosteleries have better opportunities for profitable business than ever before.

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ITALY MAY HONOR GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 5.—In well informed political circles it is reported that Gabriele d'Annunzio is to be created a senator on the anniversary of the liberation of Rome, Sept. 20.



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ENGINEERS COMBINE FOR WORLD PEACE

Formation of British Unit-Taken as Big Forward Step Toward World Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Receipts of a message from M. Mowat of London, secretary of the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers, announcing that the leading engineering societies of England have formed the Engineering Joint Council, which will work with the engineers of the United States and Canada, and of the other British possessions to bring about concerted action for world peace and the advancement of engineering ideals "for the good of mankind" was made public here today by Charles F. Rand, chairman of the American Engineering Foundation.

Mr. Rand described the organization of British engineering bodies into a single unit as a big step forward in the movement to form a world union of engineers, which already has gained great headway in France, Italy and Czechoslovakia, direct contacts having been established by the engineering bodies of these countries with those of America.

Coinciding with Mr. Rand's statement, Mortimer E. Cooley, dean of the University of Michigan, announced that the Federated American Engineering Societies, of which he is president, had appointed a committee on affiliation with engineering societies outside of the United States. The chairman is Gardiner S. Williams of Ann Arbor, Mich., a former member of the Michigan faculty.

The question of the affiliation of the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Engineering Society of Czechoslovakia would, Dean Cooley said, be taken up at a meeting of the executive board of the American Engineering Council, the executive body of the federation, to be held in Boston Friday and Saturday of this week, and which is to be attended by engineering leaders from all over the country.

Numerous other international matters will be considered at the Boston meeting, including the international congress at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the Pan-Pacific Conference, and a projected trip of a delegation of American engineers to China. Dean Cooley has been authorized to confer with the federal authorities regarding the Chinese trip. Four delegates have been designated to represent the Federated American Engineering Societies at the Rio congress, which opens Thursday of this week.

Formation of the British Engineering Joint Council, according to Mr. Rand, was one of the results of the trip abroad of a mission of 13 American engineers, headed by Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, O., founder of the Engineering Foundation, to confer the John Fritz gold medal upon Sir Robert Hadfield of London and Eugene Schneider of Paris, head of the Creusot Works.

Organizations represented on the British Council, Mr. Rand said, comprise the oldest and most famous of British engineering societies, and include the Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Institution of Naval Architects and the Institution of Electrical Engineers. One of the objects of the British engineers, like the objects of the American Engineers, is to "obtain the better utilization of their services in the country's interests."

INSURANCE MEN OPEN CONVENTION

Swampscott Gathering of Commissioners Discusses State Regulations

Need of even greater powers of regulation than that now vested in state insurance departments, together with life appointment for the insurance commissioners and higher salaries for insurance men employed by state departments was urged at the opening session of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., today, as the only means by which a higher plane of action can be reached by insurance companies and adequate protection assured the public.

Thomas C. Donaldson, retiring president of the insurance commissioners and himself insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, declared that only by abolishing the political feature of the office of insurance commissioner could the best interests of the public be served.

Closer Union Asked
"A closer and more active organization of all insurance men is needed to exercise political influence, if necessary, to force legislators to recognize the importance of insurance department to the public good," Mr. Donaldson said.

These departments must not be hampered by lack of funds. If insurance men organized properly they could wield a greater power than that now in the hands of Labor unions, and force adequate state appropriations. An insurance department should not be tacked onto a banking or any other department. It should stand by itself, and competent men in the office of commissioner should be demanded.

If political appointments are to continue, the deputies should be given the real salary and the commissioner a nominal one, so that the real directing force would be permanent.

"The seller of insurance cannot be too strictly superintended by the State. At present it is a sad reality that generally for the consideration of 50 cents, rather than real ability, anyone who wishes to sell insurance is given authority in the form of a document bearing the seal of his State. But the insurance agent or broker should be a man really qualified for his work, and the licensing promoter should in some way be prevented from imposing himself upon the public."

"Skilled men are needed in the state service to bring about this result, and, in order to get the right men, the State should pay as good, if not better, salaries than private companies."

Regulation Needed
Mr. Donaldson spoke also of the need of restraining "wildcat" insurance companies, and proposed limiting all new companies to their home State for one year until they could be properly judged as to their fitness to serve a national field.

At the afternoon session Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, spoke on "The State Supervision and Regulation of Insurance Rates."

"A State regulatory law is logical and can be made a great power for good in the insurance business to insured and company alike," Mr. Stoddard said. "Applied with just consideration of the rights of all, it cannot fail to be of benefit to all affected by it. It is my intention to apply the New York law sensibly and with fairness to all. If I follow that course, I should be able to avoid most of the causes of failure. If department and companies combine to work out rating laws fairly, both insured and the companies will be benefited alike by the enactment of such laws."

"The insurance companies should regard the rating laws as being for their protection as well as that of the insured. Every burden placed upon an insurance company must be borne by the insured. An additional duty lies upon the insurance department to refrain from making useless requests for information or for inflicting burdensome rules and regulations upon companies, for such action means higher rates."

Inter-State Co-operation
Companies may show the commissioner how needless exactions from other states are raising rates and causing useless expenses and it would seem well within the functions of the commissioner to take up with a fellow commissioner the removal of such exactions. Any abuse suffered by the company which tends to cause useless expense and hence raise rates should be brought to the attention of the commissioner, if the company alone is powerless to do away with it.

"Finally, a good rating law should remove the socialistic menace of state-made rates."

Today's session was opened by Clarence W. Hobbs, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, who welcomed the delegates in the absence of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Channing H. Cox. He spoke of the fact that it is 50 years since the insurance commissioners had met in Massachusetts.

Up till noon today 132 delegates and guests had registered for the convention, though 250 are expected. More than 22 states and the District of Columbia were represented. Other speakers at today's sessions were Thomas S. McMurray Jr., commissioner of insurance of Indiana; H. O. Fishback, commissioner from Washington; L. T. Hands, of Michigan; John C. Bond, of West Virginia; James F. Ranney of Kentucky; T. M. Henry of Mississippi, and Bruce T. Bullion of Arkansas.

The convention will continue throughout the week.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA REACH AGREEMENT

By Special Cable
ROME, Sept. 5.—An agreement on the main points of the Austro-Italian commercial treaty has been reached. The Italian Minister of Industry is summoning industrial representatives

in order to express the Government's point of view of the treaty. Francisco Nitti, former Premier, in an interview in a Trieste newspaper, says a customs barrier between Italy and Austria is absurd. Austria's desperate situation is due to the impossibility of union with Germany, he says, and he predicts that Hungary will shortly suffer the same disaster.

Signor Nitti says if he had been the head of the Italian Government he would have proposed the abolition of the customs barrier with all Austria's successor states. This, rather than peace treaties, he says, is the best way to solve the crisis which Central Europe is undergoing. He concludes by urging Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia to support his proposal.

STRIKE PREVENTIVE SEEN IN COLLEGES

Teaching of Facts About Needs and Duties of Labor Is Urged by Publication

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A Labor Day appeal for teaching Labor civics in schools and colleges has been issued by the Institute for Public Service, of which Julius H. Barnes is chairman. The weekly publication, "The Laborer," defines as "information and straight thinking about Labor's dignity, Labor's rights, Labor's duties and Labor's needs." Fewer coal strikes, rail strikes and other labor troubles will occur, says the Institute, after American schools and colleges demand and teach the facts about Labor troubles and their remedies.

Respect For Labor Emphasized
Labor Day started, it is said, "not as a holiday from work, but in a desire to advertise everywhere our Nation's respect for every kind of labor which helped mankind." To this is added the reminder that in taking off our hats to Labor on Labor Day, the country does not honor child labor in factories, mines and stores, but the workers who honor children who help their parents in every way which their own welfare and proper education permit."

Of the coal and railroad strikes which are said to have stood out all summer like mountain peaks, the publication says: "The great fact to remember during Labor Day week is this: Nothing has happened since the coal and railroad strikes started which it was not known would happen when they started. Future strikes will not be prevented, unless more schools and colleges throughout the country teach Labor civics."

Ignored in Some Colleges
More than 700 catalogues, universities and professional schools were examined by the Institute for Public Service for courses in labor civics. "Labor problems" are given special attention at 158 of 700 institutions and are incidentally mentioned at 88 others in courses dealing with other subjects. "This attention to labor civics by higher education," the Institute says, "shows great progress, even though 400 institutions still fail to mention labor civics in their catalogues."

"A very small fraction of America's college-bred men and women ever had training at college in thinking about labor problems. Therefore the need for training in labor civics in lower schools. Every high school, like every public market, needs books on industrial relations, such as Princeton is to buy with the \$50,000 recently given by Mr. Rockefeller."

"In teacher training schools civics is almost unknown. In fact, the model course of study which is being pressed upon the normal schools throughout the country with the backing of the Carnegie Foundation and Columbia University's leading expert in teacher training, neither mentions nor hints at labor civics. Obviously teachers who themselves have never had training in labor civics will need much special help after they become teachers before they can easily help their own classes study and think straight about strikes, child labor and other labor problems."

ANTHRACITE PRICES SHOULD NOT RISE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and report regarding standardizing the mines upon the basis of their productive capacity, standardizing the cost of living and living conditions for mine workers, standardizing the overhead cost of delivering the coal at the door of the consumer, the advisability or inadvisability of nationalizing the coal industry, the feasibility or necessity of governmental regulation and control."

Federal Inquiry Is Proposed

Congressional investigation into mining costs, profits and working conditions following return of the anthracite miners of the United States after their prolonged strike is urged by Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In answer to a telegram from S. D. Warriner, chairman of the anthracite operators, Mr. Snyder expresses the view that the old wages of the miners should be continued until next April, but he adds: "Public should not be mulcted by unreasonable charges for anthracite reflected either in excessive profits to operators or abnormal wages to miners."

CANADIAN RAIL MEN ASKED TO TAKE CUT

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 5.—A recommendation that the 35,000 shippers of Canadian railways accept temporarily the wage cuts of 5 to 9 cents an hour proposed by the carriers, was made today in the majority report of the Board of Conciliation, investigating differences between the railroads and their stationary craftsmen.

The shippers and rail heads should confer, as soon as conditions permit, with regard to permanent wage rates, the report recommended. Meanwhile the reductions would be as from Aug. 15.

JUDGE CLARKE SEEN AS 1924 POSSIBILITY

Retiring Justice Succeeded by Mr. Sutherland on Supreme Bench

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The resignation of John H. Clarke, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has given rise to considerable speculation relative to Mr. Clarke as a potential candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1924. To succeed Mr. Clarke, the President today sent to the Senate the nomination of George Sutherland, former Senator from Utah. The nomination was quickly confirmed.

Naturally, in his letter of resignation Mr. Clarke gave no intimation of any intention actively to enter national politics, but politicians in Washington, ever alert for indications of new candidacies, profess to read between the lines of the letter.

Speeches Indicate Attitude
The fact is recalled that during the last year Justice Clarke made two speeches which were believed to verge on a violation of the strict code of the Supreme Court. In one he advocated the cancellation of foreign debts, while in the other he expressed a lack of sympathy for prohibition laws.

It is believed in Washington that there are other speeches which Mr. Clarke desires to make and which hardly would be in keeping with the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court.

That the League of Nations will be made a campaign issue by the Democratic Party in 1924, unless the Republican Administration removes its edge meantime, is a foregone conclusion. To eliminate the League as campaign material for the Democrats it will be necessary for the Government to give some indication that it is making a reasonable effort to promote world peace, international harmony and economic co-operation. That such a course is anticipated was evidenced a few days since when Mr. Harding stated that the United States would not hold aloof when the proper time came for participating in a conference with other nations, and that the time for such a conference was approaching.

Wants America in League

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Clarke referred to the League of Nations as an object to which he desired to be free to devote his efforts. He made the point that he was interested in the entrance of the United States into the League from a non-political and non-partisan standpoint. He expressed regret, however, that the League should have been made a political issue in this country even though the United States was not a League member.

Politics, Mr. Clarke said, had no place in his plans but the further statement that he wanted to do some work that would benefit his fellow citizens, work that he could not do as a member of the Supreme Court, leads to the belief that his non-political activities may lead to his nomination by a party that will recognize his availability because of these services to his fellow countrymen.

The fact that James M. Cox is renewing his bid for the presidential nomination in 1924 by a vigorous campaign for the entry of the United States into the League is taken as an indication that he believes the League will be a live issue within the next two years. If his prognostication should prove correct and if Mr. Clarke should be a candidate it might be that the retiring associate justice would have a better chance of receiving the nomination than the standard bearer of 1920.

Mr. Clarke was ranked as a Progressive Democrat in Ohio and as ranked as a liberal among the justices of the Supreme Court. While he has had wealthy individuals and corporations as his clients, his sympathies have been largely with the people. He was at one time entered as a candidate for United States Senator, but withdrew before the primaries. He is a good debater and measured his powers successfully in a series of public meetings in Ohio with Joseph B. Foraker, one of the most effective speakers in Ohio.

George H. Sutherland, who succeeds Justice Clarke, is one of President Harding's close personal friends and acted as his adviser at Marion during the last Presidential campaign. He has been a member of both houses of Congress, president of the American Bar Association and during the conference for the limitation of armaments was chairman of the President's Advisory Committee.

He is an Englishman by birth and a place on the Supreme Court he is therefore the highest official post he can hold.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Retirement from the Supreme Court bench is under consideration by William R. Day, associate justice. It was officially stated today at the White House, but Mr. Day is not expected to announce his decision until he has determined to what extent his duties as umpire of the German-American Claims Commission would interfere with his work as a member of the court.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARIES ARE HELD

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 5.—Candidates for Governor and Congress will be nominated in the New Hampshire primaries which are being held today. There is no senatorial contest this year. Four names appeared on the Republican ballot for the national House of Representatives from the First District, in which Representative Sherman E. Burroughs, Republican, did not seek re-election. They were Hobart Pillsbury of Manchester, Mayor Fernando W. Hartford of Portsmouth, John Scammon of Exeter, and Albert E. Shute of Derry. Representative Edward H. Wason, Republican, was renominated without opposition in the Second District.

Arthur G. Whittemore of Dover and

Winsor H. Goodnow of Keene sought the Republican nomination to succeed Gov. Albert O. Brown, Republican. William N. Rogers of Wakefield was unsupported for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the first district. In the second district the Democratic candidates were William H. Barry of Manchester, Amos N. Blandin of Bath and George H. Whitcomb of Concord. For Governor the Democratic choice was Mayor Fred H. Brown of Somersworth, John C. Hutchins of Stratford and Albert W. Noone of Peterboro.

CANADA STUDIES RAILWAY WAGES

Differences Investigated by Board of Arbitration

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (Special).—A majority and minority report has been presented by the Board of Arbitration appointed to investigate the differences between the Canadian National, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and other railways included in the railway association and the shop craft employees. The majority report, signed by Alexander Smith, chairman, and Isaac Pihlblad, representing the companies, recommends:

1. That the parties should confer as soon as conditions permit with regard to permanent rates of pay.

2. That the reduction of five, seven and nine cents per hour of which the railways gave notice, be effective temporarily from August 15, but when definite rates are agreed upon they be effective from July 15.

In his minority report, the third member of the board, James Simpson, representing the men, holds "that the acceptance of the tentative proposition as the one issued before this Board of Conciliation does not insure industrial peace on the Canadian railways, but on the other hand only delays the reaching of an amicable understanding between the railway employers and employees based upon the conditions existing in this country."

He submits that the issue before the board had to be defined at the time of the application for its creation and that therefore, "it is unreasonable and unjustifiable to accept the compromise proposal of the railways, pending negotiations, as the real issue to be determined by the board."

The board, he said, should itself take up the question of permanent rates. While not subscribing to the theory that United States conditions should always prevail in every detail, the majority members of the board are impressed with the bearing which the United States wage adjustments have had on Canadian railway wages during the past five years.

"The fact, therefore," they say, "that the large majority of the membership of the men's organizations have expressed their willingness to resume work at reduced rates in the United States, subject to the employees of Canada, continuing work under the same scale, protected as they are by the railways' proposals, under which in Canada the reductions are only tentatively withheld."

LEGIONAIRES GATHER FOR ANNUAL SESSION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—Members of the American Legion state executive committee will meet in Philadelphia Wednesday night in preparation for the opening Thursday of the three-day state convention in that city. Headquarters for the convention will be established early in the week and the department officers will be on hand before the opening sessions.

Nearly 5000 former service men are expected to visit the convention city during the last three days of the week. There will be 875 delegates and an equal number of alternates, representing the 667 posts of the Legion in Pennsylvania. Besides the Legion delegates there will be present representatives of the Women's Auxiliary, which also will hold its annual convention and members of La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux.

PRESIDENT TO BECOME 33D DEGREE MASON

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—President Harding was admitted to membership in the thirty-third degree Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, at the one-hundred and tenth annual meeting of the supreme council for the northern jurisdiction of the United States, to be held in Cleveland Sept. 16, it has been announced.

The President will be one of many notables who will gather here for the meeting, state governors, senators, congressmen, statesmen and men of affairs of several foreign countries having signified their intention of attending. Sir John M. Gibson, former premier of Canada and Thomas R. Marshall, former vice-president of the United States, have written that they expect to be here for the council meeting.

TEXTILE MILLS AT LAWRENCE REOPEN

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 4 (Special).—The strike which has been carried on for the past 24 weeks, came to an end officially today when all the mills affected by the strike opened their gates to the employees at the old wage schedule, and work was resumed. Officials at the various plants state that it would be a few days before all the workers could be taken back but no time would be lost in notifying them when the mills were ready. The Arlington Mill, which closed down at the opening of the strike without announcing any wage cut is gradually reopening and it is estimated that 3500 hands are employed in the mill at the present time. The mill employs 8200 in normal times.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—The Rev. Edwin D. Dahal of Worcester, Mass., was re-elected president of the Boston and Worcester District, Epworth League, which closed its three-day convention this afternoon at the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. Other officers chosen are: First vice-president, Clarence Peterson of Malden; secretary, John Forsberg of Worcester; treasurer, Sven Laurin of Lowell. It was voted to hold the next convention at Worcester.

WOMAN IS SEEKING POINDEXTER SEAT

Mrs. Axtel Terms Senator Reactionary for His Vote Favoring Mr. Newberry

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—Whether Miles Poindexter, junior United States Senator from Washington who was swept into office on the Bull Moose tide in 1910, will be returned to office is the outstanding question in the state primary election Sept. 12. One of his opponents for the Republican nomination is a woman, Mrs. Frances Cleveland Axtel of Bellingham. Mr. Poindexter, who has been engaged for weeks in a vigorous speaking campaign throughout the State, asserts that "newspaper and labor bosses" are responsible for charges that he was recreant to Progressive ideals when he raised large campaign funds, voted for the Four-Power treaty and for the seating in the Senate of Truman H. Newberry of Michigan.

Woman Active in Campaign
The opposition to Mr. Poindexter centers around two personalities, one in the Republican Party in Mrs. Axtel and the other in the Democratic Party Clarence Dill of Spokane, a former Representative in Congress. Mrs. Axtel was the first woman member of the Washington Legislature, her term beginning in 1913. From 1917 to 1921 she was a member of the Federal Employees Compensation Commission and is chairman of the Washington State Organization for Reduction of Armament by International Agreement.

She declares that she represents "the general protest against the reactionary record of Senator Poindexter," denounces the seating of Mr. Newberry, asserts that the Senate has been indifferent to the welfare of farmers and promises to work for a soldiers' bonus, child welfare legislation, upholding the Volstead Law and for the avoidance of entangling foreign relations.

Mrs. Axtel's campaign began with endorsements by a group of representatives of the Railway Men's Political Club, a state-wide association of organizations with 19,000 members, and by the State Federation of Labor and the State Grange. Her opponents assert that members of this group, which is styled the Conference for Progressive Political Action and which met on a Sunday with but a scanty previous announcement, only seemed to represent the farmers and Labor.

Bonus Author's Appeal

The rank and file of Labor, according to the opponents, are for George B. Lamping, a member of the Seattle Port Commission. Mr. Lamping's appeal to the public is a claim that he is the author of a bonus received from the State by all men and women who enlisted from Washington in the fighting services in the World War. He was a member of the State Senate when the bill was passed.

George H. Stevenson and Austin E. Griffiths of Seattle and Lee Tittle of Yakima are the other Republican candidates. Mr. Griffiths is a superior court judge and once was a candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Dill is a Spokane lawyer who was private secretary to Ernest Lister, Governor in 1913 and 1914, and was in Congress from 1915 to 1919. In Congress he voted against the declaration of war with Germany, a fact which his opponents in the Democratic senatorial race are using against him.

A picturesque candidate for the Democratic nomination is James Cleveland Yongstreet of Port Townsend, who is an inmate of the Government hospital in Colorado as a result of service in the World War, and announces that he will not return to Washington this season but will conduct his campaign from his bed. In 1918 while in France with an engineer outfit he ran for Congress. Lyman Seelye of Bellingham is the third Democratic aspirant.

Strike Leader Files Papers

James A. Duncan, secretary of the Seattle Labor Council and one of the leaders in an attempted general strike in this city in 1919, has filed papers for nomination as a candidate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Encouraged by the election of two women to the Seattle city council last year, many women are aspirants for office throughout the State, and one of them is seeking a Democratic nomination for Congress. She is Mrs. Minerva E. Troy of Port Angeles.

All five of the present Washington Congressmen are Republicans. Albert Johnson of Hoquiam, chairman of the House Immigration Committee and author of the 3 per cent immigration bill, who has spent a decade in Congress, is opposed for nomination in the Third District by O. M. Nelson of Montesano, who says the time has come to restore wine and beer to legal respectability. J. M. Phillips of Aberdeen is the Farmer-Labor candidate in this district.

Other congressional candidates are: First District: Republican: John F. Miller of Seattle, incumbent; J. W. Bryan of Bremerton, former congressman; Phillip Tindall, Seattle councilman; H. Alvin Moore, a labor leader; Thomas Jefferson Casey, Seattle lawyer. Democratic: Edgar C. Snyder, Seattle. Farmer-Labor: Fred N. Nelson, of Bremerton.

Second District: Republican: Lindley H. Hadley, Bellingham, incumbent; Nelson J. Craigie and Charles A. Turner, both of Everett. Democratic: Mrs. Minerva E. Troy, Port Angeles, Fred A. Clise, Mt. Vernon. Farmer-Labor: C. B. Tyler, Everett.

Fourth District: Republican: John W. Summers, incumbent. Democratic: Charles R. Smith, Colfax. Fifth District: Republican: J. Stanley Webster, Spokane, incumbent; Fred Schade, Spokane real estate man. Democratic: Judge Samuel B. Hill, Waterville. Farmer-Labor: Harry J. Vaughn, Spokane.

COURT INJUNCTION PROVES UNPOPULAR WITH RAIL CHIEFS

(Continued from Page 1)

Junction against any person or persons interfering with interstate commerce.

Injunction Brings Funds

In New York there is being prepared a resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor to hold a special convention there to act on the general strike proposition and it is reported also that plans are being perfected to obviate the letter of the injunction by investing control of the shopmen's strike in the hands of others than the present leaders. One effect of the injunction is reported to have been a deluge of funds to the strikers from sympathizers in other unions, the contention being that the shopmen's strike has now assumed large proportions in its effect on the future of organized labor.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement:

While the Executive Council of the Federation has no authority to call a general strike, in my opinion the labor movement of America will stand shoulder to shoulder with the striking railroad workers; it will encourage support, furnish sustenance and provide intelligent and fearless leadership if the government succeeds in silencing present leaders.

I am sure the American Labor movement will array itself on the side of constitutional government and against personal government and dictatorship, and that it will champion the people's rights against usurpation either by the Judicial or Executive department of the Government.

It is no longer a question of protecting vested interests under the cloak of protecting public convenience and necessity; it is now a question of protecting the people's rights and liberties against encroachment from judicial proclamation and executive despotism.

That the "great injunction" displeases railway executives was the view expressed by several heads of eastern lines. It was thought by many that the injunction would delay peace in the shopmen's strike. The contention had been made by the Association of Railway Executives that the strike would be broken by Sept. 15, so fast had recruits been filling the places of strikers. The dark picture of conditions drawn by Mr. Daugherty was said to have over-emphasized the seriousness of the situation, and given strength to the strikers.

OLD COURT HOUSE RESTORED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5.—The old court house at Metamora, Woodford County, is being restored to its state when Abraham Lincoln, riding the circuit, tried cases there. The work is under the direction of the State Architect.

CHEMISTS OFFER ANNUAL PRIZE

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5.—Announcement was made at the opening meeting of the Council of the American Chemical Society here that a prize of \$25,000 will be given every year to the American who makes the most notable contribution to chemical science.

"CITIZENS" REQUEST NEW COURT RULING

Unique Suit in Shoe Machinery Case Is Filed on Behalf of "Consuming Public"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A unique request has been submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States asking a modification of its decree in the important United Shoe Machinery case by four persons who described themselves as acting in behalf of the "consuming public" and "as citizens of the United States." The petitioners declared that 90 per cent of the population "will be adversely affected by the decree" if its "literal interpretation" be not corrected.

Unless the court "makes clear its intention as to the scope of the decree . . . so that it cannot be construed . . . to approve an interpretation that alienates rights which the court has already found to be inalienable," those filing the petition asserted, they would bring additional litigation.

The Supreme Court found certain forms of leases used by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation to be in violation of the Clayton act, after it had decided the leases did not violate the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

"The effect of the decree," the request stated, "if construed to make impossible the continuance of the supervision of the United Shoe Machinery Company over the products creating the existing good will of wearers toward the United Shoe Machinery Company, would be to deprive those consumers of their power to exercise their inalienable rights of choice."

The proceeding in its entirety is novel, and is based upon the grounds that "the consuming public" was not heard or "authoritatively represented" in the trial of the case. The court is earnestly requested to inform "shoe wearers" that the decree "does not prohibit the United Shoe Machinery Company, if it desires, from supervising the manufacture of shoes in response to shoe wearers' demands, and from giving notice to the public for its protection by appropriate marking on the shoes to indicate the shoes upon which such supervision is applied."

No action will be taken by the court upon the request until it reconvenes in October.

BOARD MAY GRANT MEDICAL HEARING

New York School Heads Too Busy to Meet Citizens at Present

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The requests of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau for a hearing before the Board of Education has brought from Clarence E. Meloney, acting superintendent of schools, the reply that a "hearing may be given" after Sept. 11.

The Medical Reference Bureau has asked for a hearing on the subject of "safeguarding the health of school children and of safeguarding the schools against being used for the advancement of sectarian medical practices." It has been led to take this action because of alleged threats and other forms of intimidation that result from sending nurses into the homes of school children in order to induce parents to have their children operated upon or otherwise medically treated.

Another reason for asking a hearing is the fact that the name of the Department of Education is being used on a circular to parents recommending the Schick test and toxinantoxin.

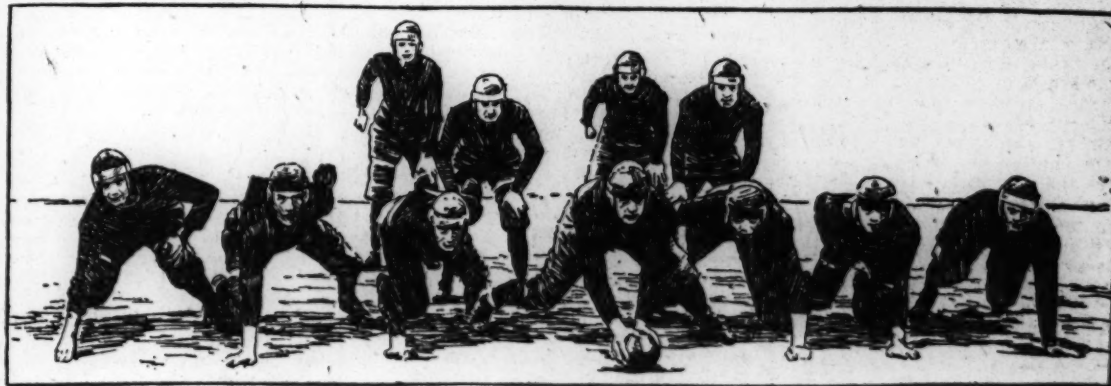
Mr. Meloney, in his reply, gives two reasons for delaying consideration of the question until after Sept. 11. He says: "The Board of Education is engaged every day with the preparation of the annual budget. It is impossible to give any attention to other matters at the present time. The Superintendent of Schools, members of the board of superintendents, directors, etc., are all away on their vacations."

MR. McADOO GOES FISHING

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 5.—William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, is on his way to Tigray, Idaho, to join a rafting and fishing expedition down the South Fork of the Snake River.

PUBLIC DEBT GROWS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—An increase of \$55,000,000 in the public debt during August is announced by the Treasury.



Principia Foot Ball Team 1921-22

The Principia, established in 1898, is a coeducational institution located in a ten acre Park within the city limits of St. Louis.

The courses of study are similar to those offered by other educational institutions of high academic standards, and carry the pupil through two years of college.

The Junior College Department is regularly inspected and accredited by the Examining Committee of the University of Missouri.

Graduates of The Principia are admitted to most of the Colleges and Universities of the country without examination.

PROSPECTUS MAILED ON APPLICATION

THE PRINCIPIA, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Enrollment for the coming year registers students from 31 States and from Canada, Hawaii, Mexico and Germany. Applications now being received for school year beginning September 18th.

Athletics for boys include Football, Basketball, Baseball, Track, Swimming, Tennis, Drill and Gymnasium work. For girls—Hockey, Tennis, Basketball, Indoor Baseball, Swimming and Hikes.

Principia Athletic Teams maintain a high standard of sportsmanship.

BALFOUR NOTE MAY GET GOOD RESULTS

M. Poincaré's Reply Arouses Hope of Settlement of Allied Debt Question

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 5.—British official quarters are not disposed to comment on M. Poincaré's reply to the Balfour note till the French text is received from Paris. This is undoubtedly wise, inasmuch as versions given in the British press disclose important variations leaving markedly different impressions of the note's contents. Several papers make M. Poincaré say: "It is the lending countries which should have made, either by their industries or by dispatching larger effective, the effort which the borrowing countries made in their stead," whereas The Times' version merely makes him point out that if the Allies had not lent one another money the lending countries "would have had to make" these greater sacrifices either of material or effective.

Comment Generally Favorable

The Times' version, on the other hand, while probably correct on the first point, leaves out the important remark that after the French and British mutual claims have been thoroughly examined and established on an identical basis "further settlement will have to be as general as possible." With due regard to these discrepancies the British comment in well informed circles is inclined to be distinctly favorable toward the note.

It seems to indicate that the French have really decided to return to a policy of financial sanity," said one official to The Christian Science Monitor representative. "The note falls into two parts: First, a mere matter of detail describing certain differences of accountancy between the quartermaster generals' departments of the French and British war offices, which can easily be adjusted; second, a request for a conference to discuss the question of inter-allied indebtedness toward which France takes up the position of a debtor attitude that while cancellation of the French debts to Britain (carefully distinguished from debts to America) is right on moral grounds, France will nevertheless consider settlement provided Germany has acquitted herself of obligation either by direct payment or by means of some arrangement which would enable her to mobilize as soon as possible a sufficient portion of her debt."

"It is an open secret that continental nations would have liked to discuss those matters at the London Conference, but Britain could hardly agree while France was talking of occupying the Ruhr. Now, however, it is different and I hope a conference will be called. After all, the Balfour note was not final and if it leads to a settlement in the end it will have been justified."

This informant who is a man in close touch with British official circles, considered that the much-abused Balfour note was merely intended to prevent discussion of the inter-allied debts at the London conference, while France still talked about sanctions and guarantees. Now that the reparations question is at least shelved, Britain, he thinks, will be perfectly ready to unbar the gate and talk the matter over. He believes the British Government will accept the request for a conference and expects it will suggest a date about a month hence.

RAIL SITUATION HAMPERING INDIA

Policy as to Gauge Vital Matter for Settlement

CALCUTTA, July 20 (Special Correspondence).—Nothing is at present so hampering India's industrial growth as the backward state into which her railways have fallen. This is not to say that first-class passengers cannot take extremely comfortable journeys of 1000 to 1500 miles in length. But in all the essentials necessary if a railway is to carry a great and growing goods traffic, the Indian railways through no fault of their own have been at a standstill since 1914.

The bill for renewals and depreciation alone must be enormous, and it is known that a considerable portion of the proceeds of the new loan is to be devoted to railway replacements. But over and above that, and the question of state or company management or boards of directors domiciled in India, or in London a vital matter of policy has to be decided—a battle of the gauges. As to the action to be taken experts differ completely. Some argue for unification in absence of broad gauge; others for unification in favor of narrow gauge; others in favor of maintaining the status quo under which India possesses 13,200 miles of broad gauge and about 18,800 miles of narrow gauge.

No new construction it is said may be expected for five years, and the railway mileage for the 315,000,000 who form India's population is less than that in Canada with a population of 8,000,000. It is strongly urged that the period during which only renewals or replacements are taking place should be devoted to an earnest consideration of the gauge question. Broad gauge and narrow gauge are not confined to their separate parts of the country, or metre gauge to lines of the feeder type. On the contrary broad gauge and narrow gauge cross and cross each other all over India in the most bewilderingly confused manner.

SILESIANS FAVOR PRUSSIA
BERLIN, Sept. 3 (By The Associated Press).—A plebiscite to decide whether Upper Silesia should become autonomous or remain a Prussian province was held today. The ballot resulted in 50,400 in favor of autonomy and 513,126 against. Seventy-four per cent voted.

CHURCH IN OLD BAR ROOM
ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 5.—The barroom of the Merchant's Hotel here, one of the most famous in pre-Volstead days, has been taken over by Mt. Olivet Baptist mission, and services are being held there daily.

Chinese Students To Hold Reunion

American Universities Will Be Well Represented at Meeting

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The general welfare of China, both at home and abroad, and promotion of the common interests of Chinese students in the United States will be the main points of discussion at the thirteenth annual convention of the Mid-West section of the Chinese Student Alliance which opened at Northwestern University today.

This is the first time the organization has met at Northwestern and nearly 400 students are in attendance. Officers of the Mid-West section are: Chi P. Cheng, Chicago, chairman; Miss Helen Wong, Ann Arbor, vice chairman; P. Y. Yang, Purdue, Chinese secretary; Kao Shen, Effingham, English secretary and C. P. Pang, Columbus, treasurer.

IRISH AGREEMENT ON CONSTITUTION

Government Arrives at Agreement With Labor and Farmers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 5.—Now that the long postponed meeting of Dail Eireann is actually to take place next Saturday, importance attaches to the news received here from Dublin that the Provisional Government has arrived at an understanding with Labor and the farmers' representatives for the adoption of the constitution, which brings the Irish Free State into being. The question is being canvassed as to whether Eamon de Valera and other leaders of the revolt are to be allowed to take the seats to which the last election theoretically entitles them. Even without their disturbing presence, however, the deliberations of the new Dail should be sufficiently lively, as the program includes the adoption of a new constitution, the restoration of order and the treatment of captured rebels, besides that of how money is to be found for civil administration, as well as for a continuation of costly military operations.

In the view of the widespread nature of the recent destruction of property and the breakdown of transport and general dislocation of business, finance must long be the principal difficulty in the way of the new Irish rule.

Up to the present, revenue has been coming in better than anticipated, especially in the cases of excise, customs and property taxes. The latest exchequer returns show a balance in hand of £3,500,000. This should suffice for immediate needs, but cannot keep the wheels of the Irish Government lubricated for very long. The question of further supplies must, therefore, be taken up and it will afford a good test of the ability of the new administration to handle the heavy responsibility before them.

CHAIN STORES FIRM SUES COMPETITOR; IMITATION CHARGED

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5 (Special).—The American Food Company, which operates 49 retail grocery stores in Newark and other New Jersey towns, and does an annual business of \$4,000,000, has brought a novel suit against the American Stores Company of Philadelphia.

The plaintiff charges that the American Stores Company is imitating its business methods, particularly its uniformly yellow-painted store fronts, so that consumers patronize them under a false impression that they are dealing with the American Food Company.

During the last few years, the American Stores Company has established branches in the territory served by the American Food Company and it is alleged paints its store fronts, trims its windows and makes its advertising displays much like those of its competitor.

The plaintiff further charges not only is the public deceived, but that the quality of the goods sold by the defendant company is inferior and that as a result patrons who become dissatisfied with certain products do not thereafter deal with the American Food Company, thus injuring the latter's name and reputation.

WINNIPEG FACING REAL COAL SHORTAGE

Winnipeg, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Although it was expected that soft coal from the United States would begin to come into the west of Canada as soon as mining operations were resumed, this is not the case, and dealers are unable to say when shipments will be resumed. Meanwhile, stocks are growing alarmingly low. A survey of the situation in Winnipeg shows that the coal now on hand would last less than two months. The docks at Ft. William, Ontario, from which Winnipeg obtains its supply, on April 1 had only 70,000 tons of hard coal in stock. No new shipments have been received this year at all. Prices in the city have been advanced materially.

At least three committees in Winnipeg are investigating the situation with a view to preparing for a possible coal famine. A committee of the city council is obtaining quotations on Welsh coal, and committees from the board of trade and the manufacturers' associations also are conducting negotiations to obtain supplies from new sources.

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MR. SASTRI ASKS VOTE FOR HINDUS

Appeal Made in Ottawa for End of Disenfranchisement of British Subjects

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 5 (Special).—An eloquent appeal for the granting of the Dominion and Provincial franchise to East Indians domiciled in Canada was delivered before the Canadian Club by V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Council of State of India, on Saturday. Mr. Sastri, who had been the guest of honor of W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, at a dinner, later placed the views of his people before the Cabinet. There are approximately 1000 persons of Indian origin in the Dominion at the present time, mostly in British Columbia. To these the Province has denied the franchise, and as the federal lists are based on the provincial, the federal franchise has also been denied them, though they are British subjects.

Question of Empire

"The question with the people of India," said Mr. Sastri, "is whether to remain within the Empire or to get out of it as quickly as they can. They would like to answer that question in the affirmative, and so remain in the British Empire if they could do so on terms compatible with their self-respect. But if they are to remain within the Empire only on terms of inferiority, if this sinister condition is to be imposed, then rather than to remain branded permanently with inferiority they would at whatever peril and cost seek their destiny elsewhere."

The speaker believed that federal action at the outset looking toward the enfranchisement of Hindus in Canada would be followed by provincial concurrence. He declared that the Dominions were almost all pledged to enfranchisement at the last imperial conference held in London, and voiced the belief that the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of this pledge would be of great significance in determining the future relationship of India to the Empire as a whole. The law in British Columbia at the present time expressly barred Hindus from the franchise "whether they are British subjects or not."

India Is Watching

"The statement," he said, "who drafted such an enactment, and the community which would consent to it, cannot have a proper appreciation of what is meant by a British subject. It is possible, however, that the chief source of opposition, namely Labor, has now been removed. I have been authorized by officials of the Labor movement in Vancouver to say that so long as the country is free from unrestricted immigration from India they have no objection to the Hindus now in the country being given the franchise."

At the outset of his remarks Mr. Sastri repudiated any idea that his mission to the British dominions might be actuated by ulterior or hidden motives, as some critics in Australia had asserted. "His plea was a simple and modest demand which, however, had for India a significance far exceeding surface appearances."

OFFICER TO BE TRIED IN MOPLAH AFFAIR

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.—The Government of India has just published its views on the inquiry regarding the Moplah prisoners' train tragedy of last November, in which 70 Moplahs were suffocated. The police sergeant who was in charge of the train is to be prosecuted on a charge of reprehensible negligence. He is not considered guilty of deliberate inhumanity but in disregarding the cries of the prisoners shut up in a closed van and in failing personally to investigate the unusual clamor it is charged he displayed culpable negligence. The Government of Madras already has held an extended inquiry and the Government of India has been sharply criticized in certain quarters for interfering in a matter within the competent jurisdiction of the Madras Government. Their action has, however, the concurrence of the Madras Administration.

GAS MAY BE WORLD FUEL

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 25 (Special).—Gaseous fuel will be the fuel of the future, Floyd W. Parsons of New York told delegates attending the conference of the Gas Association of Canada here recently. With the development of the use of oxygen would come the development of the uses of other gases whose use is not now commercially possible. Everybody in connection with the business knew that coal should not be burned raw, he said. The question was how to avoid this, also the soot and other discomforts that arise from it.

1122-1124 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Because we are anxious to serve the younger set as well as the matrons we have purchased lovely new

DEWEES

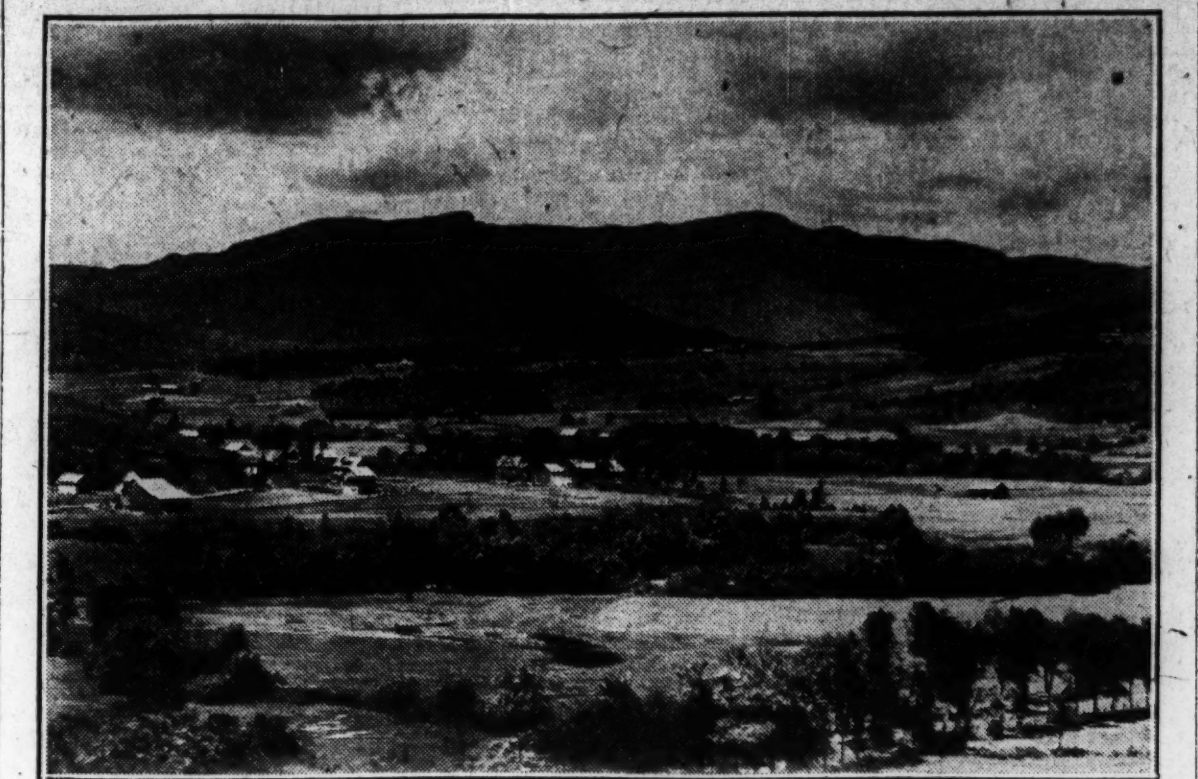
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Fall Wearing Apparel For The College Girl and Her Boarding-School Sister

DRESSES SUITS SKIRTS COATS

Every garment of the Dewees noted quality, featuring the newest and smartest of the season's styles

Road to Mountain Top Dedicated on Summit



Mt. Mansfield, Vermont, from point near Montpelier. New automobile road to summit leads up slope in center of picture to hotel below the "Nose"

BRITONS GUESTS AT INDIA HOUSE

Business Men, En Route to Australia, Entertained in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Five British business men on their way from England to Australia to study the agricultural and industrial opportunities of that country will be the guests of the board of directors of the English-Speaking Union of the United States at a luncheon in their honor at India House here tomorrow.

The delegation, which is going to Australia at the invitation of the Australian Government, is composed of B. Crompton Wood, C. B. E., head of the firm of Smith, Rathbone & Co.; Harold Parker, managing director of William Calvert & Sons; H. C. Armstrong, director of the Australian Cotton Growing Association, Ltd.; W. P. Ascroft, an Australian business man with extensive interests in England, and Richard Harding.

The visitors will travel west by way of Buffalo and Chicago, where they will be entertained by the Buffalo and Chicago chapters of the union. They will then proceed to San Francisco, where another dinner in their honor will be given, and on Sept. 19 they will sail from San Francisco for Australia on the steamship Ventura.

PROSPECT OF GOLD FROM BRITAIN GIVES FRANCE SATISFACTION

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 5.—France is expressing satisfaction at the prospect of receiving back some gold which is now held by England. The last statement of the Banque de France on Aug. 31, 1922, showed that there was in gold 3,583,161,000 francs in the custody of France and 1,948,367,000 francs abroad. This gold abroad was at London. It was deposited there a long time ago in exchange for credits opened by England to the French Treasury. But it is understood that the Banque de France has decided to begin reimbursement to the Bank of England of sums advanced in accordance with the convention of April 25, 1916, although the Bank of England has offered an extension of time.

Although this is still a fact which has to be realized in the future something like expressions of rejoicing are uttered today. At the same time the position of France, which was rapidly falling when it was thought that Raymond Poincaré would separate himself from England and act alone against Germany, is recovering. The amelioration is not great, but France has taken a turn for the better.

STATE GRANGE TO MEET

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 5.—Accommodations in private homes are being sought for at least 1000 delegates to the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Grange to be held in this city December 12, 13 and 14, the committee on reservations has announced. Delegates to the number of 3000 from all parts of the State are expected to attend the convention, over 100 hotel accommodations. Convention headquarters will be established in the Lycoming Hotel and meetings held in the Majestic Theater.

RURAL TEACHERS NEEDED

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—Schools in a number of the rural districts of Columbia County failed to open this year because of the shortage of teachers, which is of serious proportions, county officials say. Children reported to the school houses to find they were without teachers. County officials say that teachers engaged failed to qualify.

BRITISH NOTABLES TO VISIT AMERICA

Sulgrave Institution Announces Memorials Personnel

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Sulgrave Institution announces that the delegation of British notables which will arrive here next Sunday to present to the American people a memorial of William Pitt, a statue of Edmund Burke and to unveil two busts of James Bryce, will include: Sir Charles Wakefield, former Lord Mayor of London, and Lady Wakefield; Sir Arthur Adlington Haworth, M.P., president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and Lady Haworth; Sir William Lettis, M.P.; Harold Spender, Westminster Gazette; H. S. Perris, director of the British Sulgrave Branch, and other representatives of the British Government. Also the Rt. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and Lady Lemieux; Lieut.-Gov. William MacCallum Grand and Lady Grant, Nova Scotia; the Australian High Commissioner accredited to the United States and others.

The delegation will go to Pittsburgh, Pa., where the memorial of William Pitt will be presented Sept. 14. The statue of Burke will be unveiled in Washington by President Harding Oct. 10.

Busts of James Bryce will be presented to the American people and be accepted by Congress in the Capitol Oct. 11 and to the authorities of Trinity Church in New York Oct. 13.

MOTHERS' BOARD REPORTS

TORONTO, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The Toronto Mothers' Allowances Board has issued a report telling the amount of happiness that the Mothers' Allowances Act has brought to mothers and children in Toronto. In the year ending Dec. 31, 1921, \$23,700 was paid to Toronto families. Sums paid to other Ontario beneficiaries were \$4494 to 112 mothers in Hamilton; \$3287 to 211 in Ottawa; \$2981 to 94 in Simcoe, and \$2779 to 71 in London.

HOME BUILT OVER MINES

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 5.—Erection of a home directly over an abandoned mine opening which, when in use, communicated with the gangways running under a part of Hazleton, is under way. The home is being erected by John J. Strickler, anthracite mine inspector of this city. Mr. Strickler says he does not fear any settlement of the ground in years to come as the underground workings have been supported to prevent any cave-in.

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In all patent (white-stitched)—in black satin with black suede lattice and in brown with the new beige kid lattice—at \$12.50—and in all over bronze kid at \$14.00.

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In dull kid with patent tongue, in patent with black suede tongue and in black brocade with patent tongue—\$12.50.

Famous No. 88 Silk Stockings—to match every shoe shade..... \$2.00

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Geuting's (PRONOUNCED GYTING)

The Stores of Famous Shoes

PHILADELPHIA

MEXICAN FINANCE PLAN IS PUBLISHED

International Bankers Complete Details for Readjusting External Debts

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The American section of the International Committee of Bankers of Mexico yesterday made public a summary of the plan of readjusting Mexico's external debt of \$700,000,000 which was included in their agreement last June with Adolfo de la Huerta, Finance Minister. Simultaneously the plan, which provides for a resumption of interest payments, in default since 1913, was given out in London, Paris, Mexico City and Berlin.

After listing the bonds and other obligations of the Government, and the national railways of Mexico, which, under the program are to be returned to private management, the bankers recommend certain concessions to the security holders.

In view of these concessions the Mexican Government will set aside during the next five years \$50,000,000 pesos (\$25,000,000 gold United States dollars) so as to resume at the end of that period full cash service on its obligations. If, for any reason, the proposed plan is not fully carried out, the bondholders are to resume their contractual rights as existing prior to that time.

To meet the bond coupons maturing after Jan. 2, 1923, the Mexican Government will place in a special fund the entire proceeds of the oil export tax, 10 per cent of the gross revenues of the national railways and the entire net operating revenues of these railways. Cash interest payments on these coupons will, during the first year, be made on a scale varying from 50 to 100 per cent on the external loans, at the rate of 25 per cent on the internal 3 and 5 per cent bonds, 50 per cent on the state bonds, and, in general, from 50 to 65 per cent on the railway loans, except that the railway notes secured by the Government bonds are to receive 100 per cent. To make up the difference between the amount of current interest actually due and the sums paid, scrips bearing 3 per cent and maturing in 1913 will be issued.

Interest in default the past eight years is to be cared for by scrip issued when coupons are deposited, the certificates for arrears to be put into two classes. The secured debt and the railway notes secured thereby are to receive 100 per cent of the arrears of interest in class "A" certificates which it is proposed to retire by 1945, after which class "B" would be retired. The other government loans and the railway obligations are to receive 35 per cent of arrears in "A" certificates and 65 per cent in "B," while the internal 3 and 5 per cent bonds are to receive the entire 100 per cent in "B" certificates.

Matured railway notes are to be extended for 10 years and the 6 per cent government notes and National Railway notes the same period.

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OWNERS REFIT 2371 SALOONS FOR EXPECTED EARLY OPENING OF NEW YORK BEER-WINE TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

erage business without discrimination and without burden upon those carrying on a legitimate business. Some of the cities which have the power to enact ordinances relating to occupations have already passed an ordinance similar to the one which I mention.

More existence of a mahogany bar in New York today does not count against the law and your correspondent is right to a degree when he says the saloon has not been abolished in New York City. It is true, however, and I am informed by the first deputy police commissioner that of the 14,000 which were formerly doing business in the city, about 12,000 of them have been closed up. These figures are quite in line with what I think are fairly accurate.

Some in New Lines of Trade
At any rate a member of the staff of the Anti-Saloon League of New York is now taking photographs of 1000 places in New York City where former saloons in order to show the physical change in the properties. He tells me that there is no trouble at all to get the places where the saloons were. Many more places which have closed up as saloons and reopened with another line of business than the 1000 which he is looking for, so that he has to choose and select only the best photographic material.

Most of the saloons to which Mr. Poland refers as having been changed to respectable places of business are now prosperous groceries, and markets, shoe shops and drygoods stores. He continued:

I agree, also, with the Christian Science Monitor correspondent that these saloons that are still in business do not exist for the sale of ice cream. It may be that they are awaiting the possibility of the sale of light wines and beer; it may also be that they are seeking a living selling bootleg liquor, but they are daily going out of business. Whenever I have any definite information concerning violations of the law, I am glad to urge it upon the federal officers or the state officers as a reason for an investigation and an arrest if the evidence warrants. The result is that many of these places are worn out paying large attorney fees, putting up bail bonds, perhaps paying fines. It is a good thing when they are closed, but after all it doesn't make as much difference as one would think at first because court expenses are so heavy that all the profit is lost after the first expense.

Bondsmen Get the Profits
Mr. Poland said his attention was recently called to an article which appeared in the New York Times concerning one man who was arrested 19 times for violating the prohibition laws. He had put up in \$60,000 in bail bonds, which cost him \$300,000

premiums to professional bondsmen. He was so impoverished that he couldn't afford a lawyer and the court assigned him one and finally he had to go to jail six months in default of a \$500 fine. It was perhaps an extreme case, but it indicated, he said, what he meant.

Despite the renewed activity of the saloon element in New York City and the encouragement otherwise well-meaning Americans are giving them by favoring the legalizing of the sale of light wines and beers, many strong words of protest are being spoken against the alcohol fallacy.

A vigorous defender of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Law was found by The Christian Science Monitor in Frederick W. Kelsey, president of the F. W. Kelsey Nursery Company, 50 Church Street, New York, who took Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, his home state, to task for that official's defiance and disregard of the authority of the United States Government. Mr. Kelsey charged Governor Edwards with making a serious misstatement at the convention of Governors in Charleston, S. C. He said:

Governor's Assertion Contradicted
The Edwards defiance of law has been continuously spread broadcast since his alleged pronouncement of New Jersey's becoming-as-wet-as-the-Atlantic-Ocean program. After the convention of state governors at Charleston last winter, he gave out the statement that of the other 33 governors in attendance there he was "the only one to refuse a drink."

A few days afterward, as a guest at a banquet here in New York, I happened to be seated at the guests' table between two western state governors who were then returning from the Charleston convention. In mentioning to them the statement of Governor Edwards, as published in the New York papers, one of the governors promptly and decisively replied, "That statement is not true." The other, with still more emphasis, said that not only was the statement untrue, but from his own observation at the convention and so far as he knew "none of the governors there took a drink," although he did not doubt that that it "could be had if wanted."

At times like the present, when Governments are being undermined and political and economic conditions are bordering on chaos owing to law-defiance and law-violations, all good citizens may well take heed to Lincoln's strong appeal on loyalty. He said, "Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others."

Candidate Classified As Wet
The situation in the first district is more serious. It is sure that the Democratic nominee, William N. Rogers, is a wet. The committee of the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union which has been investigating candidates, so classes him. He is not a wet to the degree Mr. Barry is, but if he gets to Washington, he will vote against the Volstead law. He probably would refuse to say that he would. He does not say he will not. That contents his following.

On the Republican side, Hobart Pillsbury has been a practicing prohibitionist for a long time. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, indorses him, favors him. A. H. Shute has promised to support the temperance cause throughout. Apparently John Scammon has the same thing, but the committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union professes to see a chance for equivocation in that he promises adherence to the Republican platform, not to the dry platform. The Republican platform is dry, but the committee is not sure it may not get leaky.

Maj. Fernando W. Hartford declines to make any statement, which is interpreted as proclamation that he is a wet. He is Mayor of Portsmouth, seat of the Frank Jones brewery, a wet city.

His constituency is wet. It is fair to say he is wet. His refusal to say he is not and other plain facts allow no other interpretation. With four in the field, the wet vote may nominate him.

Whether any arrangements will be made by the drys to meet the situation cannot be predicted. This much can be predicted: the wets will all vote for Mr. Barry in the Second District and for Messrs. Rogers and Hartford in the first.

Prohibition Sentiment Gains In Latest Compiled Returns From Country's Women Voters

Special From Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Women voters in the prohibition test poll now being conducted by a New York weekly news review, according to the latest returns, show a marked gain in dry sentiment.

Earlier tabulated returns indicated 65 per cent were in favor of modification of the Volstead Law; today the women wets lead by a proportion of only 5 to 4 in the 88,115 ballots so far cast.

As more than 2,000,000 straw votes remain to be cast by the women reached by the publication, dry supporters are confident the present slight wet lead will be overtaken and displaced by a majority in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Law. The 2,000,000 extra ballots were sent out by the publication when it was charged that women were not proportionately represented in the voting, which up to that time had been preponderantly wet.

The vote by women to date shows 33,211 favoring the strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, 17,335 favoring the repeal of the amendment, and

32,569 for modification of the act. New York is the leading wet State. Most of the southern states turned in a majority for strict enforcement. Kansas as far as the dryest of all the states.

"This rapid shift of the women's vote toward dryness," said the publication, "will be almost as surprising to many publicists of the country as the wetness of the early vote. The first showing of 55 per cent moisture was called 'the real surprise of the poll' by the drys. It was freely predicted that later returns would change the percentages very little."

Official Count in Montana Shows Wet Candidates Beaten

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 5 (Special).—The wet and dry issue was taken out of Montana politics for some time to come at the recent primaries here, the results just now being officially announced.

All wet candidates were defeated. Burton A. Wheeler (D.), attorney for the dry forces, for nomination to the United States Senate, defeated Hugh Wells and James F. O'Connor, wet candidates, and Tom Stout, dry candidate, with a vote approximating 19,000. This gave him a majority of three opponents whose combined vote is about 16,000.

Carl W. Riddick, Republican for enforcement, defeated Wellington D. Rankin for enforcement by more than 3000 votes for the Republican nomination, and defeated J. C. F. Ziegler, wet, whose total vote was about 4000 against approximately 20,000 for Mr. Riddick.

John M. Evans, Democratic enforcement candidate for Congress in the Second District, defeated Byron E. Cooney, wet, by 300 votes. Scott Leavitt, dry Republican, is leading James Burlingame, noncommittal candidate, by over 200 votes. Returns are not in from 100 precincts, but Mr. Leavitt is believed to be nominated.

MANY HOMES KEPT TOGETHER THROUGH BENEFIT OF DRY LAW

Social Worker Reports Cases Where Intemperance in Families Ended Because of Prohibition

"The good results of prohibition, as seen in the continued improvement which has come about in families known to our society, in which intemperance was formerly a source of difficulty, are undoubted and obvious," said Stockton Raymond, general secretary of the Family Welfare Society to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently.

"Our entire staff, who are in daily contact with families to whom we render service, agree upon this fact. Numerous instances are reported of fathers, formerly dissolute, who now support their families, of homes cleaner and more comfortable, of children who had known privation now receiving better care."

Typical Instance Given
"A typical instance of this improvement was recently recounted by one of our workers. She told of a family in which there were several children, first brought to the attention of the society several years before prohibition. The father was habitually drunk and often abused his family. Only the courage of the eldest daughter, just entering her teens, who was willing to make every sacrifice to keep her brothers and sisters together, made it possible to avoid breaking up the home. The father struggled against the habit which held him as its victim, but everything seemed to lead him and each saloon was an invitation for him to indulge his weakness. Then came prohibition. With law and order on his side in the struggle, and the saloons gone, it gave him a firmer footing. He has become a much more steady worker, and during the past winter, when unable to find work, busied himself about the household, so that the eldest daughter has been free to work in a factory."

"Another worker tells of a father, formerly an habitual drinker, who since prohibition has given up entirely the liquor habit. 'He cannot afford to buy the old stock and is afraid to drink substitutes,' the worker reported.

Lodgings Improved
"Recently Joseph W. Ainsley, superintendent of the New Bedford Men's Mission, made a personal investigation to ascertain certain facts with regard to lodging houses in Boston. He spent four nights in free and cheap lodging houses, and when he talked with me afterward, expressed his astonishment that during that time he had seen only one man who was obviously under the influence of alcohol."

"There is little doubt in my mind as to the truth of Whiting Williams' remark that irregular work makes irregular workers. Unemployed men are subject to more temptations than they would encounter if regularly employed. At a time of unemployment such as the one from which we are just emerging, it is not surprising that there should be an increase in violations of the Volstead Act. This is no reflection upon the enforcement of the law."

"Though it is true that the number of arrests for drunkenness in Boston and other cities increased during 1921 over the previous year, a comparison of 1921 figures with those for any year before prohibition shows at a glance the great strides against many obstacles which have been made by prohibition in overcoming the evils of drunkenness."

Decrease of 93 Per Cent
"A comparison of the number of families receiving service from societies such as ours all over the country in which alcohol was a factor, during the years 1921 and 1917 respectively, is very interesting in this connection. In most of the cities from which we have reports, the decrease in such cases is between 75 per cent and 100 per cent. The decrease for Boston was 93.1 per cent, which is a fair sample of the larger cities."

"Workers in one of our districts have made a study of 46 families

EPISCOPAL CHURCH DIVIDED ON HEALING

Committee Will Report on Question at General Convention in Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 5 (Special).—The Protestant Episcopal commission to consider the recognition of the ministry of healing will make a report to the general convention of the church, which opens its sessions here tomorrow. The Right Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of New York, a member of the commission, said the members of the commission are of one opinion in endorsing the work of the Rev. James Moore Hickson, the leading exemplar of the healing method in the Protestant Episcopal church.

Opinion among churchmen and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church is not united on the subject, Bishop Manning admitted, and the whole subject is expected to become one for discussion in the convention. A recent editorial in the Churchman, a Protestant Episcopal organ, in which the ministry of healing was criticized, was cited as showing the division of opinion on the subject. In advance of its presentation to the convention members of the commission declined to make the report public.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 5 (By The Associated Press).—If members of the Commission on Prayer Book Revision have their views accepted, Protestant Episcopalians rarely will have read to them from the Psalter scriptural passages that are recreatory in nature—that call for divine vengeance or curse upon enemies of the righteous.

This was indicated today in statements made by Dr. Charles I. Slat-

tery, rector of Grace Church, New York, who has been selected to present the report to the House of Deputies of the church which opens this week.

"The whole attempt of the commission," he said, "is that of bringing the Prayer Book into accord with the best truth and reality we know."

Not in all cases of psalter revisions will the psalmists' pleas for punishment for adversaries be eliminated. In some instances the objectionable portions are merely to be set off by spaces so they may be omitted at the discretion of the minister.

Typical verses of the Psalter which the revisionists think may well be neglected are such as these: "Let their eyes be blinded, that they see not; and ever bow down their backs."

"Four out thine indignation upon them," and "Let them fall from one wickedness into another."

MR. MENDUM RELIES ON DRY ADVOCATES TO AID CAMPAIGN

"I must rely upon those agencies which uphold the Eighteenth Amendment to support my candidacy," said Samuel W. Mendum of Woburn, who is conducting a vigorous campaign to secure the Republican nomination for the Massachusetts State Senate from the Sixth Middlesex District. Enforcement of the law supporting prohibition and its maintenance on the statute books of the State are planks in Mr. Mendum's platform upon which he stands boldly.

With the state primaries coming one week from today, Mr. Mendum, who was a representative from the City of Woburn and the town of Winchester for three years, is reminding the voters that not since 1908 has Woburn been represented in the State Senate. His record on the legislative committee on legal affairs and that on the committee on education is such that he has the support of many of the ablest and most vigorous Republicans in the sixth senatorial district.

Many are declaring that Mr. Mendum is the type of man the district should select to follow Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester who retired from the Senate this year to the regret of the best men and women of the district and State.

Ralph E. Joslin, for years town counsel for Winchester, is one of Mr. Mendum's staunchest supporters in the district. Other strong political leaders among the Republicans are working hard for him because they believe it to be to the best interest of the district to continue a man of his type in the Legislature.

UNION LEADER SAYS MILITANCY REMOVED MAN FROM SLAVERY

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—A plea to forget destructive thoughts and turn time and energy to constructive policies was contained in the Labor Day message of W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. "Labor is charged with being militant and the charge is true," he said. "The same may be said of any nation or people that has accomplished anything. Had Labor not been militant the relation of master and slave would still exist."

"Whatever Labor has gained it has secured by its strength either directed through the force of its organizations or through the enactment of laws, and has done so against the combined forces of the employer."

"Instead of continuing a program of reprisals, both Capital and Labor must agree to a common sense, fair and practical adjustment of their differences, or there will be what amounts to conscription of certain classes of both in the interest of common welfare."

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Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to return them or to publish them.

Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Mr. Gaston and The Telegram

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read recently two editorials in the Boston Herald to the effect that I own or control the Boston Telegram, and that it is run according to my direction. I have already told the editor of the Herald that I had no financial interest in the paper mentioned, and that what it does, or has done, or may do, which in the opinion of the Herald is good or bad, is not attributable to me. I have also stated that I have no control over the editorials or news columns of that sheet. I know, however, that it is favorable to my candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, on the grounds that I can win the nomination and election.

I was not aware that the Telegram had reversed its attitude towards Mr. John F. Fitzgerald, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of this Commonwealth. Personally, I have taken no sides in the contest for the gubernatorial candidacy, and if the Telegram has changed its attitude, it has done so of its own volition.

The Herald's statement concerning me and the Telegram is absolutely erroneous, as other statements of the Herald concerning me in this campaign have also been without foundation. I am no more responsible for the attitude of the Telegram towards my candidacy than John Jackson Walsh is responsible for the Herald's vigorous support of him. If the support of my candidacy by the Telegram is proof that I own or control that newspaper, then the Herald's support of John Jackson Walsh's candidacy is proof that he owns or controls the Herald.

In this, as well as in all other campaigns, I think it is just as necessary for newspapers to stick to the facts as it is that candidates should do so—and much more so—because the opportunities of newspapers for doing harm by mis-statements are many times greater than the opportunities of the individual.

William A. Gaston.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1922.

Using the Astronomical Chart

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is noted with satisfaction the inclusion in the Monitor of the astronomical chart. The clear skies of Arizona give unusual interest and facility in viewing the heavens. We have a monthly public lecture on astronomy, and your chart clipped for

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its study is a great aid to students. There would be an added feature, especially valuable to young observers of the heavens, if the position of the moon at semi-weekly intervals, for instance, could be inserted on the chart.

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CONVENTION IS POSTPONED
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Postponement of the opening of the thirty-fourth convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners from Sept. 26 to Nov. 14 in Detroit, Mich., has been necessary. It was announced because many of the association's members are serving as fuel administrators in the present coal shortage.

MOVEMENT TOWARD PRAIRIES
VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Hundreds of unemployed men are now going from the coast to the prairies to harvest the fall grain crop. The movement is being aided by the Provincial Government. It is expected that altogether several thousand men will go from British Columbia to the prairies during the next few weeks.

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LABOR PARTY WINS SUCCESS AT POLLS

Victories in South Wales Likely
to Give Political Side of Move-
ment Big Impetus

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 11.—It is a remarkable fact that a few parliamentary victories for the Labor Party go a long way toward silencing those who shout for industrial action to obtain redress, and toward stemming the tide of revolt.

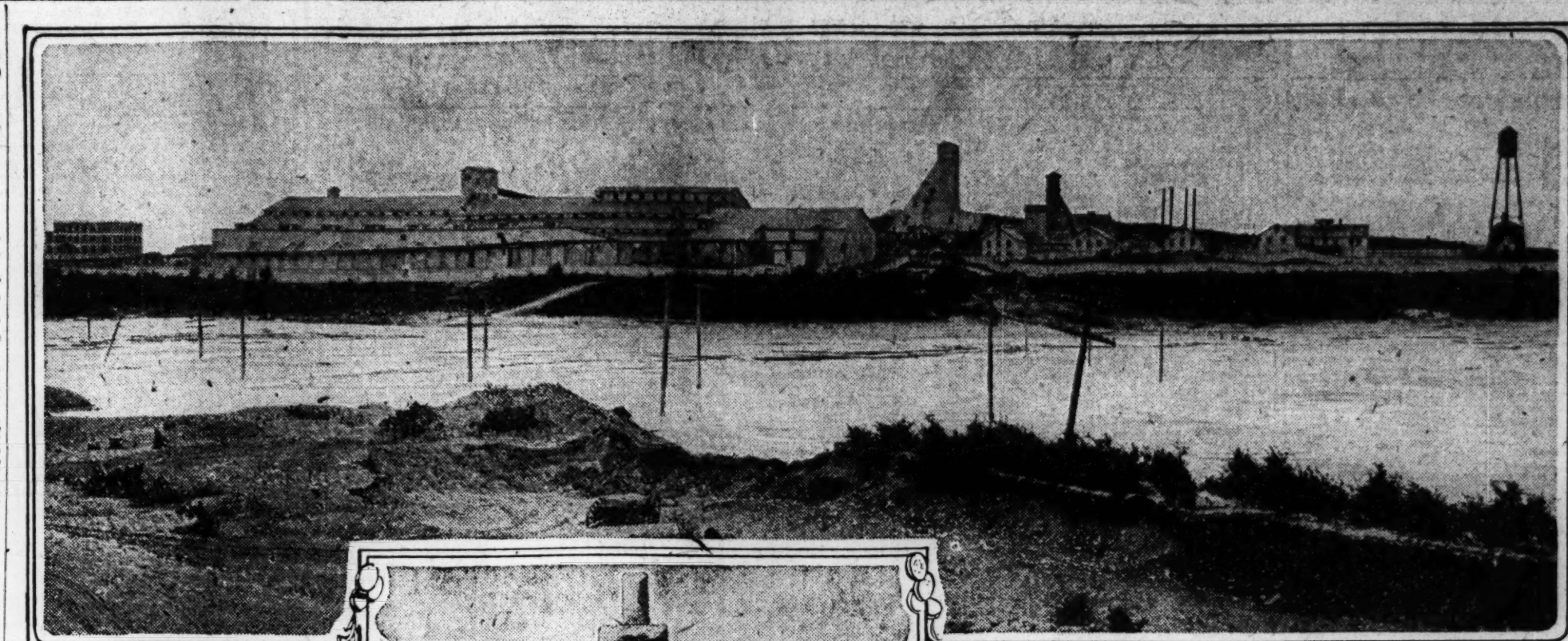
The amazing victories of Labor's nominees in South Wales have given the political side of the workers' movement a tremendous fillip, and, contrariwise, put back the clock of the direct actionists. If a chart were taken recording the developments of the various phases of Labor's efforts to improve the standards of life, it would be seen that political defeats tend to spur the workers on to industrial effort, to trade union and direct action to gain their ends.

It was a common thing a few years ago to deride the political machine—not so much because of its ineffectiveness as because it was a slow and somewhat doubtful process to educate all the people to the need of a Labor Government. There were those even among the Labor Party's most ardent supporters, who urged that something might be done to improve the workers' lot, while political propaganda was still being pursued, and until it had borne fruit.

Now See Their Mistake
Reference is not made here to the industrialists, pure and simple, who have faith only in the direct action policy, but to the vast bulk of Laborites who believe in utilizing both arms of the Labor movement, industrial and political, as opportunity presents itself. Well, to their credit let it be said, they now see the error of their ways; the engineers' strike, the miners' strike, and a host of comparatively minor affairs have demonstrated the futility of the walkout and the fact that, when all the costs are made out, it is the worker himself, his wife and children, who bear the marks of the fray.

Political Labor, therefore, is gathering unto itself many active workers who had wandered from the fold. The triumph of Labor in the legislative chamber may not be so far off indeed as they, in their pessimistic moods, imagine.

Labor's Success a Surprise
The Independent Labor Party reports renewed interest in politics everywhere, large and enthusiastic meetings and demands for lectures. Speaking of the Pontypridd election, where a Coalition candidate—and the sitting member at that—was defeated by 4000 votes, the Labor Party organizer predicts that there will be a "clean sweep of the Coalition in the South Wales

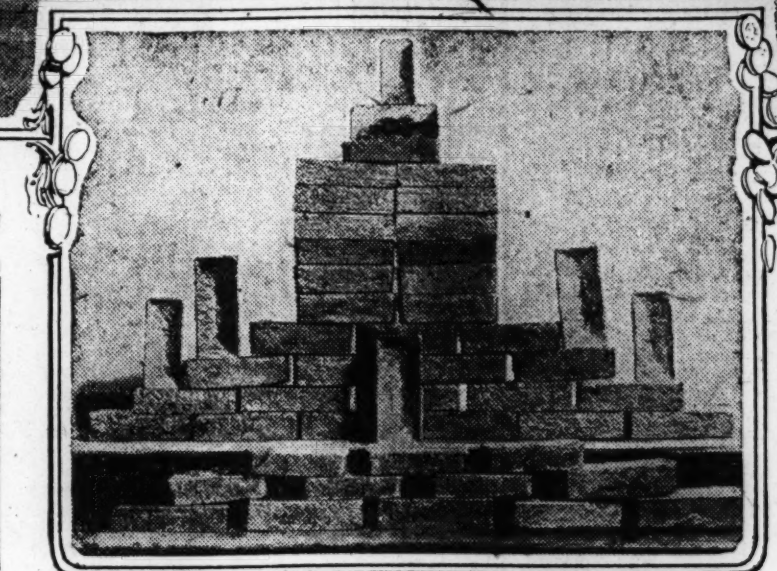


Upper—A General View of the Hollinger Mine Property
Lower—A Million Dollars' Worth of Gold Bullion

mining constituencies" at the general election.

Labor's success was the more astounding inasmuch as a constituency rarely fails to return a member forced to seek re-election in consequence of political promotion. The candidate, too, was, in the opinion of the local Labor Party, "an ideal candidate," a gallant young man who had served his country during the war, a rising hope of Lloyd George, destined for a brilliant career, an attractive personality, a debater, an orator, and a Baptist.

Of the successful candidate, T. C. Mardy Jones, it might be recorded that a few years ago he was a working miner, and active and interested in the South Wales Miners Federation. He was sent by his fellow workers for a two-years course of study at Ruskin College, Oxford. Returning to the mines, he later was appointed political organizer for the Welsh coal field. He has written a number of pamphlets on mining royalties, and is generally regarded in South Wales as an authority on the mining industry.



Canadian Gold Mine May Lead World Production for 1922

Capacity of Hollinger Mine in Porcupine Area of Northern
Ontario Over 6000 Tons a Day

Montreal
Special Correspondence
FOR the year 1922, at least so it seems at present, Canada is to have the honor of producing the gold-producing mine whose output will be the greatest of any of the entire globe. The mine in question is the Hollinger, in the Porcupine area of northern Ontario. Last year the Hollinger was excelled in production by only two individual mines in the South African Rand and by two other groups of mines operated under one control.

The troubles the South African area experienced this spring have almost completely banished any possibility of their being in the running this year on the same scale, so that it is almost certain that for the year 1922 a Canadian mine will lead the world in gold output.

The discovery of this mine was not attended by the sensational and disorderly rushes which have marked gold strikes elsewhere, and the Hollinger has for a decade experienced a consistent and sound progress. Moreover, its situation differs significantly from other gold regions inasmuch as other mines, if not played out in a few years, at least face exhaustion, while the Hollinger faces richer prospects the more extensive development is undertaken.

Hollinger history commences when northern Ontario was largely terra incognita, a region of dense forests of spruce and poplar reaching right to the shores of James Bay. Nickel had been discovered in the Sudbury area by one railroad in course of construction; silver had been encountered at Cobalt by another, while blasting its right of way; but it was thought positively, up to 1909, that the extent of northern Ontario's natural resources had been pretty well determined.

Spends Winter Prospecting
In that year Benny Hollinger was a down and out prospector. He had, however, a feeling that the wonderful northland had not yet revealed all her possessions, and that gold was hidden away in that territory which became known later as the Porcupine area of northern Ontario, and he wanted to go and hunt it. So persistent was he that friends took pity on him and grubstaked him for the winter months.

He spent a solitary winter prospecting in the northland, but encountered what he believed were surface indications of gold, whereas he considered the lie was promising enough to stake out and thereafter he hiked back to the settlement and waited until spring.

When the spring broke, other men came along and the situation looked

so good to them that they offered him \$150,000 for the claim, which he accepted.

Other claims were taken up soon afterward and the name Porcupine began to mean something in mining circles. Initial development was underway on the group, when in 1911 it encountered a serious setback. Actual mining was commenced in 1912 and has been continued without interruption ever since. However, there was nothing sensational or particularly noteworthy about the mine until after 1916 when four adjacent claims found it advisable to amalgamate and the total 440 acres, brought under the one interest, retained the name of the original discoverer, Benny Hollinger.

Production since that time has been to an extent hampered by strikes and a labor shortage due to the war, and it is only quite recently that the Hollinger mine has given any indications of what its tremendous possibilities are.

In the ten years of its producing history the Hollinger has accounted for more than \$50,000,000 worth of gold which is a pretty fair decade revenue for a 440 acre patch of forest land but which, it is believed, will be left far behind in the next 10 years. Last year the claim, which Hollinger thought he got a good price for at \$150,000, returned to the owners 438,598 ounces of gold worth more than \$10,000,000. The significance of this can be better realized when it is explained that the production of the Government Gold Mining Area in South Africa, the leading individual gold producing concern in 1921, was only 600,151 ounces.

Gold Mining an Industry
Gold mining in the Canadian north has become an industry much after the fashion of the production of any other commodity. The color and romance of Alaskan and Yukon days may be gone but gone also are the lawlessness, the disorder, the discomfort and wasted effort which characterized mining in those regions. Modern towns go hand in hand with producing mines, and modern trains bring civilization to their doors and carry away the products of the earth. Around the Hollinger has grown up a bustling town which would be a credit to any area, fully equipped with every convenience, even to pos-

sessing its own busy stock exchange. The Hollinger mine is a remarkable one in many respects and its entire operation is the perfection of a smooth-working organism. It is managed and operated in the same economic and efficient manner as, any other commercial plant and has been described as "an automatic organization watched by 2000 men." Twelve hundred men work below the ground, the mining being carried on in three shifts of eight hours each. Though the extent of the claims is only 440 acres, 266 veins have been opened up and developed, though the mine is as yet only at the 950-foot level. There are railway tracks at all levels, on which trains of sometimes 100 cars are drawn by trolley locomotives, and over 60 miles of track the ore is brought to a central shaft to be elevated and passed on to the mill. The present capacity of the mine is 6000 tons of ore per day, which is being increased during the present summer to 7000 tons.

The operation of the mill exhibits in a most clear manner the thoroughness of the industry and the economy of its working in every phase. High and low grade ore equally is worked over completely until the last speck of gold is extracted.

BARON BYNG URGES CANADIAN UNITY

Governor-General Says Greatest
Work Lies With Youths

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Baron Byng of Vimy, who led the Canadian forces at Vimy Ridge and who is now Governor-General of Canada, speaking at a public luncheon here yesterday, said, in part:

I can see no finer field of effort for you than to make the citizens of the next generation as near as possible a living illustration of your ideals. It is said that you are making a country here, but I deny it. God made your country, but you have to build here a nation.

All I ask is that, during my stay in Canada, you let me help you. If you confer that benefit upon me I shall never be able to thank you enough.

No governors or governments or statesmen have the same opportunities that you people have for building up and influencing the mind of the nation. It is the people themselves who alone find their mentality and it is, therefore, to the young and most receptive that I ask you to devote your attention. To my mind, the best immigrants are the young boys and girls from the Old Country who come to the Dominion before their characters are formed or their views on life crystallized. Brought out here under the auspices of the State or some philanthropic organization and placed on farms under the care and charge of carefully-selected Canadian farmers, they would soon grow to years of citizenship and, if the mind of citizenship was formed, they would readily absorb its precepts.

You must make the mind of the nation. The body already is here and all its needs are filling up. Our requirement now is the mind.

I have come west not to speak, however, but to meet you, to learn to know you. I have come to shake the hands of those who are making a country here, and to see again that thing which I hold dearest of all, the Canadian Corps—the Canadian Corps which, from many units, became one great entity—the Canadian Corps which stood upon the ridge of Vimy, having found itself, having lost all of its ideas of East and West and Capital and Labor—the Canadian Corps which stood there as one great, solid body of Canadians!

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TAXATION STIRS INDIAN PROTEST

Speaker at Celebration Declares
People Become Desperate

CALCUTTA, July 20 (Special Correspondence).—If finance, as has often been mentioned before, is the bane of the Central Government at Simla, far more so it is that of provincial governments which annually have to contribute to the upkeep of the Central Government, and of its all-India services. The Bengal Government, being handicapped by the conditions of the permanent settlement from raising much land revenue, has secured a partial and temporary remission. The other provinces have not been equally successful, and in consequence there is some jealousy.

Nowhere is the plaint on its own merits more bitter than in Madras, a relatively poor province, which has annually to contribute 34,800,000 rupees toward the cost of the Central Government. This is a matter on which it is known that the Governor, Lord Wittingden, the Governor, sympathize with the strong views of the elected members. At a dinner given by the Chief Minister in honor of the Governor, protests were passionate. It was declared that the Government of India had always been unconscionably exacting in its financial relations with the Government of Madras, and that compliance with the demand for 34,800,000 rupees had bled Madras white.

Every branch of the nation-building departments which have hitherto been fed on half rations are now exposed to actual starvation. The people are getting more and more desperate. An agitation against this iniquitous impost is being organized. Every municipality, every union board, every taluk board and every district board is resenting it. Ministers are placed in an awkward position, as under the Reform Act they are as much responsible to the people as to the Government. His Excellency and the Executive Council should not misunderstand if ministers lend their support to this agitation, so long as the agitation is on constitutional lines.

It will be interesting to note if in time ministers push their opposition to the point of resignation.

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ZUIDER ZEE LOCK LARGEST IN WORLD

New Dutch Canal Dam Will
Take World's Greatest Ships—
Panama Is Surpassed

THE HAGUE, Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Before 1922 all ships bound for Amsterdam or leaving that city had to take their way by the Zuider Zee, which has an average depth of 3.50 meters. In the days of small ships this was sufficient, but as the draught increased steadily it became necessary to connect Amsterdam with the North Sea by another waterway. Between 1819 and 1825 a canal was constructed from Amsterdam to Nieuwe Diep, near Heider, the so-called Great North Holland Canal. This waterway has a depth of 5 meters.

For a number of years the Great North Holland Canal proved to be sufficient, but after 1850 it became evident that either the canal must be enlarged and deepened, or a new waterway constructed. As the first proposal appeared to be impractical and a more direct way from the North Sea to Amsterdam was considered necessary, in 1865 the construction of a canal in a west-northwest direction was undertaken.

Advantage was taken of the presence of the Y, a kind of bay in open communication with the Zuider Zee, which for a considerable distance divides the Province of North Holland into two. On the other hand, the dunes near Velsen had to be dug out, which meant a large expense. After 11 years of steady work the canal was provisionally opened for ships with 5-meters draft, and in 1880 it was completed. Its depth amounted then to 7.50 meters. This canal was not in open communication with the North Sea, but was provided with locks.

The locks built at Ymuiden, where the new canal, the North Sea Canal, as it was called, reaches the North Sea, were completed in 1872, and nobody imagined that within 10 years these locks would be too small for the passage of the larger ships. Between 1889 and 1896 a new and considerably larger door-lock was completed at the north side of the existing locks.

At the beginning of this century the tonnage of ships increased rapidly, which meant also an increase in draught, so that by 1900 the biggest boats could no longer reach Amsterdam, as the locks only allowed the passage of boats of not more than 3,200 tons draught. The Government of Holland and the city of Amsterdam are both desirous that even the largest ships should be able to come to its ports. A wider and deeper canal and a larger and deeper harbor, and a bigger lock, are therefore necessary.

During Dr. C. Lely's third term of office as chief of the Department of "Waterstaat," Trade and Industry, in 1915, a bill was introduced in the Second Chamber of the States-General for the construction of a new lock at Ymuiden and an enlargement of its North Sea harbor at an approximate cost of 30,000,000 guilders. This bill became law in 1917. It provides for a new lock which will be greater than any existing or projected lock. Its dimensions are: length 400 meters, width 45 meters and draught 15 meters. The Panama Canal locks are relatively small compared with the Ymuiden one, their measures being: length 355 meters, width 33.50 meters, and draught 13 meters. Thus the largest ship in the world will find plenty of room.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Good Houses and Bad

By ALLEN W. JACKSON

"O H, if I could only be worthy of my blue plates!" That there is a deal of intangible connection between good behavior, good morals and good art is perhaps still to be reduced to mathematical proof, but we need not await the labors of the professors to have more than a suspicion that it exists. Sensitive people are aware of it, and insensitive people are no less affected. They are insensitive only to the realization of its effect, but are by no means immune to its insidious attack.

The physiologists have already demonstrated that everyone knows, that restful, refined, surroundings have a real therapeutic value for the nervously exhausted. That is, by the "good taste" that has been so much talked of, so little understood.

In this matter we sometimes have a suspicion that the good priests have made an unnecessary mystery of the business, and by their pontifical utterances overawed the Simple Citizen and robbed him of that joyous, carefree expression of opinion which is his birthright in a republic. They have him pretty thoroughly cowed. He stands hat in hand and says, "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," like a schoolboy. It is astonishing how tractable hard-bitten citizens will become, how patiently listen after they have been hypnotized by such abracadabra as "good taste," "style," or "refinement."

Between ourselves, is his opinion really so valueless, so nugatory? It is not. Architecture is, in fact, the one art in which a man of sense has a right to be heard. It may be that Wagner's music is much better than it sounds, but architecture is only as good as it looks. Further, it is the one art with which everyone is familiar. People will not go to galleries, but they will walk the streets, and the criticism of the cultivated, thoughtful citizen, though not often profound, is apt to cut to the heart of the matter. When he apologetically says he thought the Old Ladies Home was a Fire Engine House, he has all unwittingly hurled that edifice from its pedestal and has handed that wretched architect the how string. The man in the street is to be reckoned with in these matters.

As in all the arts, one is quite justified in passing censure on that which he cannot do as well himself. One may be incapable of carving a statue as good as one we all may laugh at. Modesty need do no one from lifting his voice, if he will only wait to lift it until after thinking first what the architect's problems are, what, in fact, an architect is. That he is not an exterior decorator, not a milliner in brick and mortar. Let him realize that the architect is one who traffics in the higher common sense, that all his intricate and absorbing labors are directed to the end of making things simple; and the greatest compliment he can pay him and the greatest obedience to his genius is to say, "Why, of course, any sensible person would have done it that way." He is that rare artificer who can do the inevitable.

Even in elaborate work, the essentials, the skeleton, is simple. All flamboyant exuberance will be found to be guided by the hidden, steady hand of law and order. Think of him then as the Great Simplifier, a sculptor whose struggle is with proportion and scale, fitness and balance, all acted upon by practical utilitarian problems of every day living, of environment, of durability, of cost, of time, of space, of labor, and of time. His problem to strike a real balance among them all, so that compromise shall not be evident, nor any rightful essential missing, but every claimant satisfied, not forgetting Beauty. His work from the very nature of its uses will have the complication of human nature itself, the inextricable jumble of inconsistencies that makes a human being so complex, so interesting, so delightful.

In a house the matter of architectural style is unimportant, but the artistic principles that underlie all the styles are of the utmost importance. "All beautiful things belong to the same period." In the broadest sense, and it is not to be said that Italian or English, French or Colonial work is best. Of course, we may have a penchant for that which intrigues us, a personal predilection that does not pretend to find its warrant in fact, or be susceptible of proof.

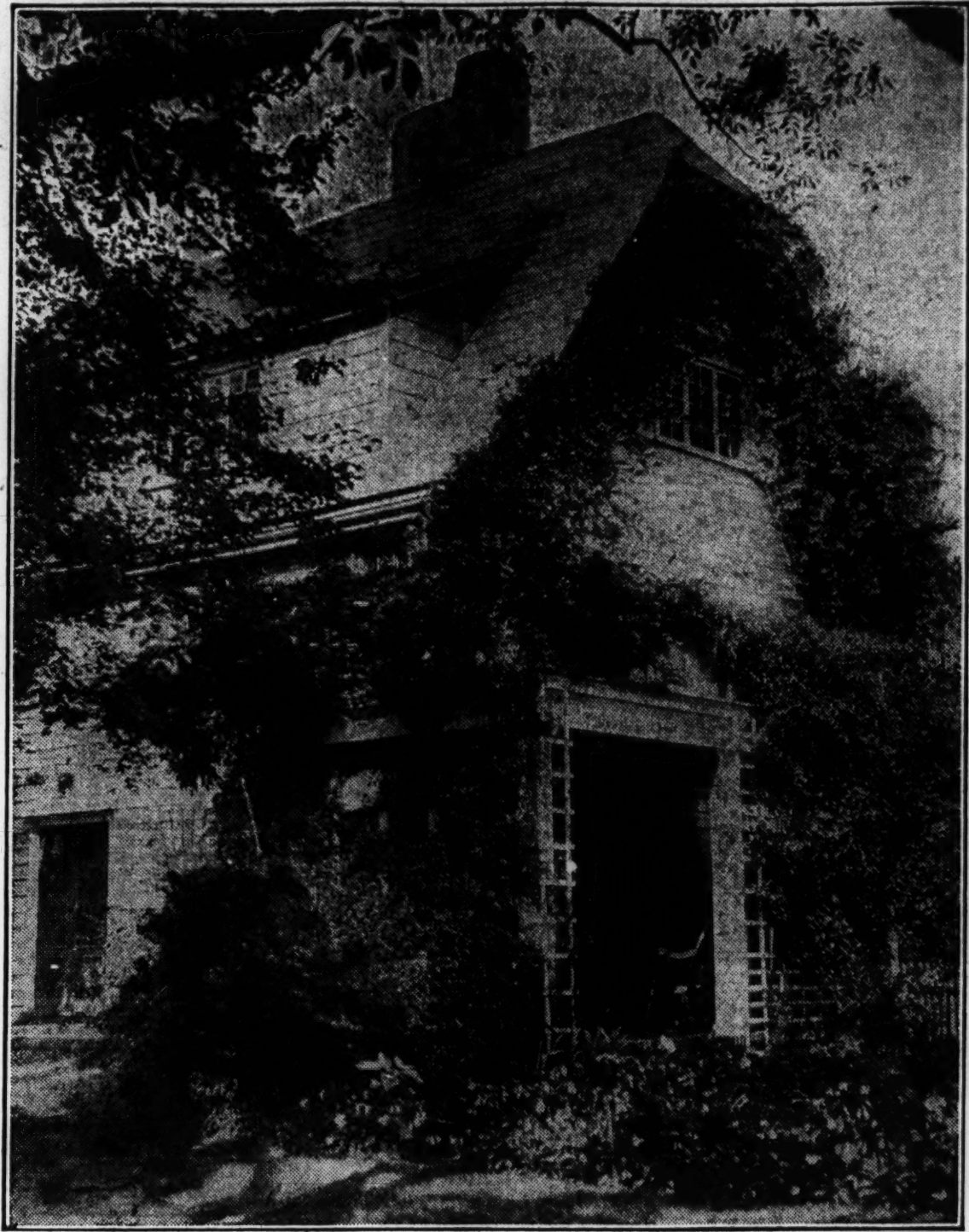
Remembering our regard for common sense, we may in this matter of historic style find a guide in judging our house both for rejection and acceptance. In the first place a kind of architecture developed for use in a hot country, or a cold country, or a wet country, is naturally not a sensible style to use in any unlike climatic conditions. A house built of stone is sensible in a stone country, but is not following the lines of least resistance if it is laboriously erected in a stoneless land. In the old countries we have stone houses in the stony north, and wood and plaster houses in the south. One may know where the forests were by looking at the architecture of the ancient villages. It is just here that the greatness of our colonial style lies. Our forefathers came from a country where all buildings of any importance were of masonry, where the building

style in vogue was that alien classic style which takes its name from the Georges. Our fathers, notwithstanding their knowledge and familiarity with their home work, did not make the easy mistake when they found they were primarily in a wood country, of translating their beloved buildings just as they were into wood. They realized like great workmen that the forms necessary and appropriate for intractable stone should take on a new grace when translated into a material as easily worked, delicate, and facile as wood. Working not blindly from memory, but guided by common sense, they developed as they modified their old forms quite unconsciously a new style. This charming new thing which had arrived unheralded was a by-product of honest, straightforward building by men with uncommon sense. Before the tired eyes of the master builder appeared this new and lovely thing, an unexpected reward of patient effort.

And so in building our house, let us be guided by a like principle, let us not first struggle for beauty or picturesque things, let us for the moment forget these things, and taking the material at hand, the means at our disposal, plan our houses primarily for comfort and for use; let us adapt them to the nature of the land and its outlook to the track of the sun and the prevailing winds. Let us keep well in mind the kind of living to be maintained under its roof. Let this conform to the family budget, so that our first cost shall not be too big for the present purse or its maintenance for the yearly income. As a house is a home-making plant, let the necessary machinery for comfort be most carefully proportioned and interrelated with the body of the house. Let us proportion the size of our rooms and halls with the greatest care, realizing that undue amplification in one place must be paid for by cramped accommodation elsewhere. We may move the blocks of our puzzle about at our pleasure, provided only we do not overstep the lines that mark the boundaries to the area to which our money entitles us; for with the ordinary house money and space are interchangeable terms. And above all let it breathe the spirit of home. Let no one take it for a fire engine house or institution.

In judging a house, it is things of this sort that one is to look for in a general way. To decide, however, in concrete cases what makes a house a successful one or a failure is not so easy to determine, or having arrived at a decision it is hard to give good reasons for our choice. Houses are all different and it is here that that intangible thing, "personality" enters into the creation to befuddle our judgment and set us casting about for something other than reason or logic. As well try to explain why one girl is prettier than another. One has perforce to stop talking about the "Higher Common Sense," when one is confronted by charm, delicacy, and refinement, or with our house finds a happy selection and placing of ornament, or that most subtle and fugitive of all architectural virtues, good "scale."

But wherever to this happy gather-



The Residence of Mr. John Nolen, Garden Terrace, Cambridge, Mass.

Allen W. Jackson, architect

ing of the architectural virtues in a house, is added that happy connotation of the home life it shelters, then we may be sure we have everything necessary to a "good" house. It means long, patient labor on the part of trained and skilled men. Satisfactory results do not come by chance. The diverse parts of a complicated puzzle do not fall into place at a nod. We must have here the added labor that conceals labor. The more arduous the work, the simpler the result becomes. It takes more muscle to subtract than to add, to leave off than to put on. This is the price we must pay here, as in everything else made by man, for worthy, satisfying work.

The theme—when younglings are fledged they fly from the nest—is not new, but the refrain is so well handled, though many Gallic touches remain, and the construction is so excellent as to make it seem new.

Until last January Paul Gerald was unknown to the stage though not to the poetry lover. From this poet-dramatist, by way of an intelligent and considerate (almost too considerate and dignified in moments to be quite true to the French conception) transposition by Grace George, comes the story.

It is Suzanne Hamelin's wedding day, yet there is nothing but her gown and veil to suggest a bride. Her maid of honor, Jeanne, is awed and serious over the sacredness of the hour. Not so Suzanne. She chafes bethel and inconsequently as she changes the wedding gown for her going away frock, and then bids her parents, her brother, and Marianne, her godmother, a hasty and somewhat unfeeling good-bye. She is the first to leave the nest.

Max, the son, leaves next, but not by the path of a marriage ceremony. Max, almost 20, makes the not original discovery that only a woman other than his mother can possibly understand him. This woman is Madame Doré, called Marianne. And Max, at the time of his sister's wedding, needs to be understood. But Marianne's affection for him brings tragedy to her and banishment from his parent's home, while Max goes on his way, still misunderstood, though his mother makes a piteous attempt to get close to him.

As is not infrequently the case, there were those in the audience who seemed to find something vastly amusing in the serious passages—especially the emotional scene, so splendidly acted by both women, when the mother learns from Marianne of her love for Max.

Effie Shannon, as the wife and mother, brings no disappointment to those who have long enjoyed her acting. Her emotional moments are not overdone, but are restrained and finished, and her quick change of mood wholly feminine yet delightful. "The Nest," though not void of humor, has many a touch of pathos. At the end Suzanne, grown womanly and sympathetic toward her mother, sums up the theme of the play. It hardly needed the reconciliation scene to convince one that in spite of misunderstanding parents and thoughtless sons and daughters it is the children that truly make the nest.

"The Bat" in Boston

Shubert-Wilbur Theater, Boston, Mass., Labor Day matinee, Sept. 4, 1922. Wagenthals & Kemper present "The Bat," by Mary Roberts Rhinehart and Avery Hopwood, staged under the direction of Collin Kemper. The cast:

Lizelle.....May Vokes
Mizelle Van Gorder.....Edie Elsie
Billy (the butler).....Harry Morvill
Brooks.....John Marston
Miss Dale Ogden.....Anne Morrison
Dr. Wells.....Joseph Selman
Anderson (a detective).....Harrison Hunter
Richard Fleming.....Richard Barrows
Reginald Beresford.....Charles Coleman
An Unknown Man.....Robert Vaughan

Much acclaimed as a result of its two years' run in New York, "The Bat" was greeted in Boston by a numerous and vastly entertained audience of holiday-makers. It is a machine-made mystery-farce-melodrama which depends for its interest on the skillful

concealment of the secret until the last few minutes of the last act, suspicion having been cleverly directed meanwhile to nearly every character at one moment or another. In order to derive the full measure of enjoyment from this kind of piece, the playgoer must be able to accept the conventions around which it is built, involving preposterous situations, impossible dialogue, mechanical characters, and comings and goings that have no other reason than the furtherance of the plot. Granted this compliance on the part of the audience, "The Bat" fulfills its mission of entertaining. It is a question whether that mission would not be as well achieved with a little less low comedy at unlikely moments; but probably the question was answered by yesterday's audience, which laughed immoderately at Miss Vokes' every sally. Audiences matter.

An Innovation and a New Play

ARLINGTON THEATER, Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1922—H. H. Frazee presents "A Bridal Suite for 3," a new farce comedy in three acts, written by Dana Burnett and staged under the general direction of John Craig. The cast:

Anne Kingsley.....Frances Howard
Rodney Kingsley, her husband.....Paul McAllister
Edward, a waiter.....William Lennox
Speed, a newspaper man.....Eldon Costello
Nora, a maid.....Leila Gerlach
Mr. Perrin, a French innkeeper.....

The Arlington Theater, formerly known as the Castle Square, opened auspiciously yesterday with its offering of Mr. Burnett's play, "A Bridal Suite for 3." The management did its best to select a farce comedy for its initial performance, for an audience, especially in holiday mood, helps a great deal by its sympathetic laughter and applause to start a new production and an innovation on the road to fame. Mr. Frazee, is responsible for the New Arlington Theater Company, purposes to give during the season new plays by well-known American authors, thus creating a possible and much needed supply for runs in New York and Chicago. It is his belief that an extended trial with the proper accommodations of cast, scenery and director, will far better determine the merits of a production than do the customary one-night stands; and if his theory is sound, water, Boston theatergoers will have the opportunity this winter of seeing plays not hitherto produced.

As for the play itself, it is the usual stage triangle unusually presented. Mrs. Standard emphatically agrees with Stevenson's statement that marriage is a battlefield and not a bed of roses, and advises her daughter Anne in words to that effect. Anne, having a too-wisely bobbed head on independent shoulders, refuses to give heed to such a mid-Victorian warning, all on account of an agreement, which she and her Rodie have drawn up and signed, to be frank with each other, always, even at the cost of sundering the marriage tie. The agreement, however, turns out to be another scrap of paper, due to Hilda's cavewomanish desire to appropriate Anne's husband, and the audience is led through three acts of absurd situations and laughable lines to discover that marriage is, after all, a bed of roses at least for the two Kingsleys. The main action takes place at an inn where

Native Ideas Influence Sculpture in Middle West

WHILE the Benjamin Ferguson \$1,000,000 fund for sculpture decoration for Chicago, there is an enterprising originality abroad among sculptors whose words are the pride of smaller cities and better understood because they are linked to the local history and seem to belong to the soil. It is true that Lorado Taft's bronze "Fountain of the Great Lakes," south of the Art Institute, was inspired by the majesty of the vast inland seas, with Lake Michigan itself spreading its blue waters close at hand. And shortly Hermon A. MacNeil's "Père Marquette" will picture a quietly grace a site near the Chicago River on which Marquette sailed centuries ago.

In the parks, the Indian sculptures, "The Alarm," and "The Fort Dearborn Massacre," and "Chevalier de La Salle," together with the celebrated "Abraham Lincoln" by Augustus Saint-Gaudens are all related to Illinois history. The sculptors' styles indicate a divergence from the conventional—a point which, critics are agreed, means the revelation of a native art in a new language. While the schools gave classical training, the sculptors adapted their facility to conceptions truly of the prairie regions of the Mississippi Valley and its legendary lore.

A Roosevelt Statue

A sculpture renaissance is not possible without popular appreciation. An interesting evidence of this is that whole communities rather than single patrons agree to raise funds for monumental decorations of which they have dreamed. A unique condition is that of the little city of Benton Harbor, Mich., whose Federated Women's Clubs announced an art festival in the spring of 1923, at which time there will be unveiled a colossal bronze of Theodore Roosevelt, by Sidney Bedore. The finished work was on view in the Midway Studios lately.

Another instance of town spirit is the erection of a larger than life bronze figure of Volney Rogers, Frederick Hibbard, sculptor, in the public parks which Mr. Rogers gave to Youngstown, O., within the year. Mr. Rogers was known to the school children of Youngstown, as umbrella in hand, he walked among the trees, and in gratitude the children raised the fund to have the figure of their benefactor stand in the open air as they knew him. In this conception, the sculpture ventured into the naturalistic style, which his bronze, "Lawton" for Ft. Wayne, erected last winter, was conventionally soldierly as Mr. Bedore's Roosevelt was true to the standards of the statesman as citizen. Leonard Crunelle's bronze figure of John M. Palmer of Illinois, which is being erected in Springfield, was commissioned by the state and agrees with the standards of monumental sculpture of that order. At the same time, while looking for an original manner, it would be difficult to imagine anything but the classic inheritance in Lorado Taft's "Alma Mater"—Learning and Labor—as it stands on the campus of the University of Illinois.

A Picturesque Warrior
When Nellie V. Walker accepted a commission to model an ideal "Chief Keokuk" to be the glory and the pride of the city of Keokuk, Ia., she was well aware that the community at large would pass judgment on the figure, whose magnetic power must be equal to the commanding situation on which it would stand. Miss Walker, living at Eagle's Nest Camp, summers, under the shadow of Lorado Taft's superb monolith, "Black Hawk," was ever conscious of the sculptured embodiment of an eminent brave, an unquarrelable chief, solemnly viewing the lovely Rock River winding among farms and forests of Illinois. As a student of Indian tribes and heroes, she had her idealization of Chief Keokuk on his outlook above the Father of Waters, and has created a picturesque, delicate warrior, whose presence ever asserts itself, and from

Anne, proving to have a practical head on still independent shoulders, buys the hostelry for a tea room, sells a half share in the property to the former owner, and repays her rival, Hilda, the money she borrowed to start a business which is now thriving, all with the same check!

Beside the principal characters are those of Nora the maid, an unimportant part well played by Miss Gerlach; the French innkeeper, an obvious exponent of perpetual malice; Speed, representative of "The Press"; and Edward, the mere waiter, socially descended from the high rank of butler through an inopportune sneeze. The parts as a whole were convincingly taken except for the fact that there was a tendency to portray caricatures rather than people. Doubtless, however, with the cast more letter perfect, there will be noticeable that subtle finish by means of which the actor, instead of delineating superficial traits, reveals the inward character, albeit its funny side.

Books and Bookmen

A WRITER in the Times Literary Supplement has recently become the owner of a volume entitled, "The Eyre and the Book of Caius Julius Caesar," translated by Arthur Golding, dating from 1555. The book is annotated throughout in a sixteenth century hand, which appears to be the handwriting of Shakespeare himself. Comparing it with Shakespeare's autograph, as reproduced in Sir Sydney Lee's "Life," the resemblance is considered unmistakable, and the style of the writing is the same in both. The book was formerly possessed by a well-known Shakespeare scholar, Dr. Richard Farmer, who, in an essay on the great Elizabethan, showed that "Shakespeare's knowledge of classical history was obtained at second hand through the medium of translations. The mere possibility of so rich an inheritance as the manuscript which actually opened the historic doors to

which Keokuk citizens unfailingly receive a thrill as if something superhuman were brooding over the lost hunting grounds and the days that are no more. "Chief Keokuk" and "Black Hawk" are indigenous to the region.

Miss Walker's sculpture eludes the strictly classic and goes beyond the conventional. Three memorial groups of figures at Cadillac, Mich., show much imagination. That of a philanthropist memorialized for his "many unremembered acts of kindness" is permeated with an inexpressible feeling which possesses her sculptures of young women and young men. This summer, Miss Walker's interpretative portrait figure of a pioneer lumberman and public spirited citizen of Marinette, Wis., was dedicated in the public park. Miss Walker tactfully seated the kindly figure under a shallow canopied shelter, that it might be out of doors, and yet not offend the sensibilities of those whose appreciation of her art might have led them to think of their friend exposed to inclemencies of the weather.

Sculpture of the American Indian is popular in the west. Sacajawea, the Indian maiden guide of Lewis and Clark, has been idealized more than once. Leonard Crunelle's bronze, a strong and pleasing composition, is honored in a Dakota town. Alice Cooper's conception of the Indian maid was one of the good things at the Portland, Ore., fair. A romantic composition of Shabbona, another historic Indian of Illinois, was modeled by Leonard Crunelle to be placed in one of the Chicago playground parks. The design includes a fountain and is so pleasing that it must attract the admiration of children. At Bloomington, Ill., in the park near the public library, is a fountain for children, the design using Indian themes with playful grace. It was modeled by Lorado Taft 10 years ago. Chief Paducah is yet another brave immortalized by Mr. Taft, whose work is given an important place on a public highway at Raducah, Ky. The good folk south of the Ohio River are proud of their possession of an image of Daniel Boone. All the above Indian of one who vanished with the coming monuments support the argument that American sculptors are exercising a free style, keeping pace with the liberty of their imagination. These works are of another school than such as Mr. Taft's dignified "Loyalty Monument" in St. Louis, or the "Lawton" for Ft. Wayne, erected last winter, was conventionally soldierly as Mr. Bedore's Roosevelt was true to the standards of the statesman as citizen. Leonard Crunelle's bronze figure of John M. Palmer of Illinois, which is being erected in Springfield, was commissioned by the state and agrees with the standards of monumental sculpture of that order. At the same time, while looking for an original manner, it would be difficult to imagine anything but the classic inheritance in Lorado Taft's "Alma Mater"—Learning and Labor—as it stands on the campus of the University of Illinois.

An Inexhaustible Theme
The Indian theme in sculpture is inexhaustible. As Edward MacDowell and Charles Wakefield Cadman brought the romance of the Indian into their tonal harmonies, so do the sculptors named in this limited review, and likewise Cyrus Dallin in "The Signal of Peace" and other works of his famous series, and Hermon A. MacNeil in "Sagoyew" embrace poetry and rhythmic beauty against the imaginative backgrounds of the past.

Space forbids lengthy discussion, and this is an end, with the suggestion that the reader in sympathy with small bronzes go in search of the garden pieces by Edith Barretto Parsons, Ruth Sherwood, Brenda B. Putnam, Col. Kathleen Wheeler, Anna Vaughn Hyatt, Malvina Hoffman, and Agnes Fromen, and agree that American women sculptors, in particular, have a pretty way of their own, and that the coming generation will be richer in imaginative work which can be employed by the community as well as within the range of their own understanding. L. M. McC.

Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" kindles the imagination and arouses numberless attractive, even though somewhat vague, conjectures.

Noto Soeroto is considered the greatest living Javanese writer and poet, both in Holland, where he now resides, and in his own country, where his reputation is firm and well-established as is Tagore's in India. Noto Soeroto, who is at present in Copenhagen with 14 other Javanese, in connection with the Dutch Exhibition there, originally went to Holland in order to study law; but he was so impressed with the vast differences between the East and West that he abandoned his legal studies and decided to make European literature his main concern. He has also published several books in the Dutch language, including a study on Tagore's idea for the education of children, and several volumes of poems, the best known amongst which is "Lotus en Morgendaauw" ("Lotus and Morning Dew").

Noto Soeroto, unlike Tagore, has in a way deserted the East; he has married a Dutch woman and taken up his residence in The Hague, where he has established a publisher's business: Hadi Poestaka (The Best Book) confined to works of pronounced literary merit, especially such as deal with Javanese matters.

4 Manual Smith Organ

A Beautifully Toned Church Organ

Recently overhauled and all worn parts replaced. A \$20,000 organ but owing to installation of larger organ will sell for \$6,000.

SHEA'S HIPPODROME
Buffalo, N. Y.

Work of an Architect for a Landscape Architect

MR. ALLEN W. JACKSON has plunged into literature to the extent of writing one of the best books published on the subject of plaster houses. Without his knowledge or consent, a house designed by him for a well-known landscape architect of Cambridge, Mass., is used as an illustration of this article. It is one of many examples of good taste in modern house architecture. F. A.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PROPOSED STEEL
MERGER BLOCKING
IS BIG SURPRISEFederal Trade Commission Dis-
approves Combination of Mid-
vale and Republic

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (Special).—The outstanding development in the steel trade is the decision of the Federal Trade Commission that the proposed merger of the Republic Iron & Steel Co., the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., and the Inland Steel Company is illegal. This caused some surprise to the steel trade inasmuch as Federal Attorney-General Daugherty had previously given approval. The United States Steel Corporation has stood the test of time, and the proposed merger would make a much smaller corporation than United States Steel.

However, there is this difference between the big concern organized in 1901 and the proposed merger. The Steel Corporation took in companies largely devoted to one process and product in the converting of ore to the various finished iron and steel products, while the proposed combine is the grouping of already practically self-sufficient companies which now compete strongly in many of the same steel items. The corporation was a horizontal combination, so to speak, the proposed merger, a vertical one. Some steel men go so far as to predict that if the Midvale-Republic-Inland grouping is finally adjudged illegal, the Government will reopen its suit against the Steel Corporation, although perhaps this is rather a remote possibility.

Demand for Steel Less

Generally speaking, the demand for steel has fallen off in the last few days, as is natural at a time of such rapidly rising prices. Some steel companies report increased demand, but this is probably because inquiries have been deflected to the mills which are still in the market.

The wave of curtailment of production has been definitely checked and the tide has evidently turned. Blast furnaces were the first to cease operations when the railroad strike became serious and, again, these are the first to respond to the improvement caused by easier coal and coke conditions. Five furnaces have resumed in the Youngstown, O., district in the last week; two are contemplating resuming soon in eastern Pennsylvania, one in central Pennsylvania, and probably others elsewhere. At best, however, there will be little let-up to the road strike must be settled before there can be much improvement, because the steel industry is low in the priority lists of the Government as regards fuel shipments.

The bulk of pig iron now sold is foreign material. At the first of the year scarcely a pound was entering the United States, but since the importing movement began from 150,000 to 200,000 tons have been sold to American users. Until the last fortnight only those consumers within a radius of 100 miles of an Atlantic port turned to foreign iron. Recently consumers far inland have taken foreign grades.

Foreign Iron Attractive

Eastern Pennsylvania iron advanced \$1 a ton during the week to \$34, furnace for the base grade. Corresponding grades of Scotch iron can be purchased at \$30, seaboard, hence foreign iron is easily \$4 a ton cheaper. Many American consumers, however, will not use the unfamiliar foreign grades. An interesting situation is the relative cheapness of charcoal pig iron compared with coke pig iron. The former can be obtained at \$1 a ton cheaper, or \$33, furnace, whereas it is usually \$5 a ton dearer.

The extent of the price advances of steel can be realized by comparison with the levels prevailing on Jan. 1. Steel billets were then \$25 a ton, compared with \$40 today; bars, plates and shapes were \$1.60 a 100 pounds, compared with \$2.25 today; basic pig iron was then \$18.25 a ton at valley furnaces, compared with \$30 now; wire rods were \$36 a ton, compared with \$45; furnace coke was \$2.75 a ton, contrasted to \$11 now.

Two items are the same today as on Jan. 1. Standard open-hearth rails were and are now \$40 a ton; tin plate was then and still is \$4.75 a base box. Three trunk railroads have already put in inquiries for 1923 rail requirements, totaling 60,000 tons, and it is probable that the \$40 price will be advanced to satisfy these askings. Tin plate has not been marked up because of its seasonable demand and due to the fact that this season's requirements have been practically filled.

Nearly all steel companies advanced wages 20 per cent on Sept. 1, following the lead of the Steel Corporation. That the public construed this as favorable news is indicated by the strength of steel shares in the stock market. It is felt that the wage advances have warded off possible strikes and will bring men outside the industry to the steel mills, and will keep present workers from leaving at a time when immigration restrictions have caused a scarcity of labor.

Whereas American steel prices have been advancing rapidly, British steel prices are gradually receding. German prices are moving up even more rapidly than those in the United States.

The non-ferrous metals have been quiet but very firm. The fact that the metals have held so firmly in the face of meagre demand speaks very well for their statistical position. Copper holds at the same level of 14c. Export demand, especially, has been very slack, although toward the close of last week there was an increased inquiry because of the more favorable German reparations situation. Off-hand estimates place August sales of copper metal at one and a half times those of August last year. A new development is the willingness of some producers to sell for December

delivery at 14c, the price for prompt delivery, where they are assured that buyers will actually consume the copper and not resell it. Otherwise, they charge 14½c. Practically no inquiry has come out as yet for first quarter of 1923.

Tin, Lead and Zinc

It is estimated that the world's visible supply of tin will show an increase of 1000 tons during August, the official figures soon to come out. Straits shipments will probably prove to be from 5500 to 6000 tons, which had been predicted early in August. Tin prices were rising all week, having made a change from 32c to 32½c. Both buying and consumption of tin have been very slight.

Lead prices have held at 5.90c to 6c, a pound, New York, and 5.55c to 5.65c, East St. Louis, the lower prices applying to chemical lead and the higher to desilverized lead. Makers of paints, cables, and storage batteries have sought fair quantities.

The zinc price of 6.25c, East St. Louis, has been unchanged. Zinc has been hit hard by the strikes, causing makers of galvanized sheets difficulty in getting black sheets to which they add a zinc coating.

Two of the rarer metals have advanced markedly. Quicksilver has moved up in the week from \$60 to \$65 per flask of 75 pounds. Pure platinum has changed from \$105 to \$115 an ounce.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:	
Call Loans—Boston	New York
Renewal rate—4½%	4½%
Outside com'l paper—4½%	4½%
Year money—4½%	4½%
Customers' com'l ins.—4½%	4½%
Individ. cus. col. ins.—5½%	5½%
Bar silver in New York—70½c	70c
Bar silver in London—35¼d	35¼d
Mexican dollars—54½c	54½c
Bar gold in London—232½d	232½d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)—1-32	1-32
Domestic bar silver—99¼c	99¼c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:	
Boston	4½%
New York	4½%
Philadelphia	4½%
Cleveland	4½%
Richmond	4½%
Atlanta	4½%
San Francisco	4½%
London	3½%
Paris	5½%
Bombay	4½%
Buenos Aires	4½%
Calcutta	4½%
Christiana	4½%
Copenhagen	4½%
Hankow	4½%
Lisbon	4½%
Madrid	3½%
Prague	5½%
Brussels	4½%
Sofia	4½%
Stockholm	4½%
Swiss Bank	3½%
Tokyo	4½%
Vienna	4½%
Warsaw	4½%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges—Boston	
Year ago today	\$2,541,391
Balance	18,000,000
Year ago today	13,524,512
F. R. bank credit	17,637,938

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.	
Prime Eligible Banks—	
60-90 days	3½% @ 3¼%
Under 30 days	3½% @ 3¼%
Less Known Banks—	
60-90 days	3½% @ 3¼%
Under 30 days	3½% @ 3¼%
Eligible Private Banks—	
60-90 days	3½% @ 3¼%
Under 30 days	3½% @ 3¼%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:	
Sterling—	Current previous Parity
Demand	4.47 4.47 4.8648
Cables	4.47 4.47 4.8648
France	.0784 .0784 .193
Guineas	.3888 .3888 .402
Marks	.0007 1/2 .00075 .23
Lire	.04365 .044 .193
Swiss francs	.19 .19 .193
Escudos	.155 .1552 .193
Belgian francs	.0738 .0741 .193
Kronen (Austria)	.0014 .0014 .2028
Sweden	.2655 .2648 .268
Denmark	.2125 .2143 .268
Norway	.1652 .1648 .268
Greece	.282 .282 .193
Argentina	.0003 .0003 .5146
Russia	.0119 .0115 .2380
Hungary	.0475 .05 .2930
Yugoslavia	.265 .27 .3030
Finland	.215 .0216 .1930
Tchecoslovakia	.0325 .0325 .2028
Rumania	.00725 .00795 .1930
Portugal	.575 .575 \$1.08
Turkey	.62 .62 \$4.40
Shanghai	.77625 .77625 .10632
Hong Kong	.57875 .57875 .7800
Bombay	.29 .2906 .4866
Yokohama	.47875 .4785 .4864
Brazil	.133 .133 .3244
Uruguay	.795 .795 .10342
Chile	.143 .143 .3650
Calcutta	.289 .289

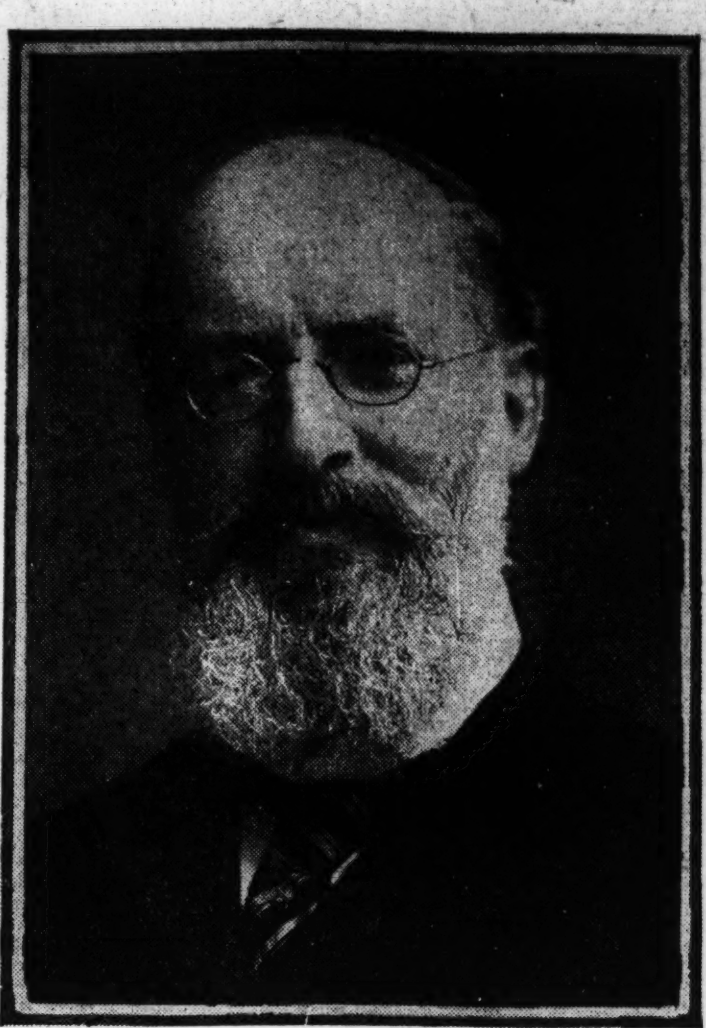
* 1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

SAN FRANCISCO
GAINS PROSPERITY

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 (Special).—Bank clearings, building construction, real estate movements, and postal receipts here for the first seven months of 1922 combine to show greater progress and prosperity than in similar periods for several years, according to the report of the research department of the Chamber of Commerce, just made by Mrs. A. De Witt Cook, director.

In building activity the city is establishing a record year. The total expenditure during the first seven months of the current year is \$4,586,071 in excess of the entire year of 1921. Last year's total was \$2,244,672, while the total for the seven-month period of the current year is \$26,830,743. July, 1922, shows an increase of \$2,023,796 over July, 1921.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. PENSIONS. Since Jan. 1, 1900, the amount paid out in pensions to all who have been retired by the Pennsylvania System totals \$28,777,979. Of this amount employees below the grade of division superintendent have received \$25,385,524. Officers of the grade of division superintendent and above have received only \$1,392,455.



Sir George A. Touche, Bart., J. P.

SIR GEORGE A. TOUCHE is head of the prominent London firm of chartered accountants which bears his name, and which under the name of Touche, Niven & Co. is well known in America. He is also chairman or director of a large number of companies—tramway companies, financial trusts, railways, all sorts in fact and dealing with all parts of the world, especially South America.

Besides engaging in all these business activities, Sir George has also sat in the House of Commons. As a patriotic Scot (he was reared in Edinburgh) he first wooed a Scottish division but was not elected. He afterward made another attempt—this time in a north London borough—but was again unsuccessful. However, at his third attempt he was elected—in 1910—and held his seat in the Conservative interest throughout the war period until 1918.

Sir George's parliamentary career, however, is overshadowed by his prominence in municipal affairs. He is a lieutenant of the City of London and held the post of sheriff for the year 1915-16, the year in which he first became a member of the Court of Aldermen. It is understood that he is shortly to resign his alderman's gown, thus forfeiting his right to become Lord Mayor—an honor which would have fallen to his lot in 1925.

BUSINESS IN
CANADA STILL
ON UPGRADECloud Caused by Labor Difficul-
ties Lifts—Big Crops Assure
Industrial Betterment

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (Special).—The return of the coal miners to work in Nova Scotia and Alberta has pretty well removed what clouds there were on Canada's industrial horizon.

The good crops, reviving export business and the return of the Canadian dollar to par have naturally had a very buoyant effect on business interests generally. The underlying strength of Canada's position has been displayed in the recovery of the dollar, which really recovered without appreciable aid from the crops. Necessary and judicious liquidating, the foreign demand for certain important products, and the inflow of American capital undoubtedly had more to do with this recovery than anything else. Another good barometer of Canadian conditions is the strength shown by Canadian Pacific Railway stock.

Grain Prices Uncertain

While the big grain crop is assured, there is a great deal of uncertainty in the west over the price, and the amount that the farmers will actually receive. The uncertainty as to whether the wheat board would control the marketing of the crop, and the consequent uncertainty as to whether contracts already entered into would be carried out, kept British grain men out of the market, the result being that not nearly as large a quantity of wheat was sold during August as during the average year. This naturally did not help prices.

A great deal of apprehension also exists that debtors may press for payment to such an extent as to affect the farmers seriously. As is well known, a very large proportion of western grain growers have had to be carried by their creditors during the last two years. These creditors have first claim on the crop, if they care to enforce it, and the farmers are concerned. Efforts are being made by the western governments to induce the banks and creditors generally to take a lenient view of matters. There will, however, be no difficulty in financing the crop, the banks having arranged this readily.

Paper Trade Expansion

The growth of imports, despite the inability to get antitrade coal from the United States, is evidence of the growing strength of buying power. The customs collections for August showed another marked advance over those for preceding months, which means that the public is buying more durable goods. The increase in the customs collections further shows that more of such goods are being bought in the United States, for these pay the maximum duties.

That the confident predictions respecting the Canadian pulp and paper industry have not been too optimistic is evident from the reports of expansion. The Belgo-Canadian Company, an important corporation operating at Shawinigan, Que., has made arrangements for the doubling of the capacity of the plant. The contract

for the first unit of the Wigwag Pulp & Paper Company at Elk, B. C., recently announced, has now been let. It calls for a capacity of 100 tons daily, the estimated first cost being \$3,500,000, with the total expenditure to be made placed at \$13,000,000.

The Quebec Government has decided to continue for another year the reduction of the stumpage dues effected a year ago, when the lumber industry was much depressed. It was represented that the lumber industry was the operating companies to resume cutting on a large scale, and although the continued reduction means a loss of revenue to the province, still this will be much more than made up through the impetus that will be imparted to business. The demand for pulp wood is reported strong in northern Ontario and Quebec. The Masset Mills on the Queen Charlotte Islands in the Pacific have received an order to cut a large quantity of spruce for Australia.

TRADING ON THE
LONDON EXCHANGE
IS BRISK TODAY

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Notwithstanding the settlement, trading in securities on the Stock Exchange was brisk today. Sentiment was cheerful but the markets generally were spotty. The Oil Group was strong with the feeling confident. Royal Dutch 38½, Shell Transport 4½, Mexican Eagles 3½.

Good trading reports led to additional gains in the industrial list. Hudson Bay was 6-5-16 compared with 6-7-16 yesterday. Changes in the gilt-edged department were fractional and irregular.

French loans gained further ground. Kaffirs were firm but dealings professional. Fresh buoyancy was noted in Diamond shares. Home Rails were hard with feeling good.

Dollar descriptions were quiet and unchanged. Doubt about dividend had an unfavorable effect on Argentine rails. Rubbers were dull in sympathy with the crude article.

The Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines is planning to develop a hydroelectric power site on the Abitibi River at a cost of about \$3,000,000, and increase the capacity to 8000 tons of ore daily.

Utah Light and Traction Company

(Utah Power & Light System)

First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Series A

Due October 1, 1944

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Principal
and Interest, by endorsement, by the

Utah Power & Light Company

This Company's properties constitute the heart of one of the largest electric light and power systems in the United States, nearly 90% of whose power is hydro-electric, and which serves without competition over one-third the entire population of the State of Utah.

This system is under the supervision of the Electric Bond & Share Company, which is in turn controlled by the General Electric Company.

Price 91 and interest yielding 5.73%

Ask for circular C-44

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS

Founded 1876

Boston New York Philadelphia Chicago
Denver San Francisco Los AngelesACTIVITY OF A
SEASONAL TYPE
MARKS FOOTWEARDeflation in Shoe Industry Ap-
pears Too Drastic—Farmers
Buy More Freely

It is a feature in mercantile affairs generally that when reaction follows a period of unprecedented activity deflation is very marked, and prices drop to such low levels that any substantial trade awakening finds producers too free with their offerings. They assume that extraordinary dullness and low range of prices for shoe materials must be perpetual.

The fallacy of such reckoning is illustrated in the Boston shoe manufacturing market today because the improving demand has strengthened prices of all grades of footwear and started an advance in men's shoes, from dress to work shoes from 5 to 10 cents a pair, subject to a further increase.

Ordinarily a rise in prices stimulates buying, but the trade appears obtuse to all influences, therefore, it only purchases what is required preferring to endure the consequences of buying close to obvious needs than speculate on future probabilities.

There is a seasonal activity in all lines. The market, too, is bolstered with new creations which add to the things perplexing the situation and thus keep future business backward.

Shoe manufacturing in the west is having a growing outlet in the agricultural sections. Large crops are assured at prices trending upward, but strikes demoralize business in certain places. However, as a whole western factories are running nearly at capacity.

Affairs in the south, however, are uncertain until cotton is in the warehouses and the growers receive their profits. Upon cotton conditions, therefore, the trade stands or falls, and its final accounting determines the ultimate of a year's business. Prospects are promising.

Leather Market Situation. Sole leather continues active, with the heavier weights booked for future shipment, sole cutters are taking the M & L weights anticipating a demand as the factories begin work on next spring's orders.

Prices of sole leather are strong although no advances are reported. Boston tanners of union sole leather are storing nothing. Receipts move out almost as fast as they arrive. Quotations show no variation from those of a week ago. Heavy steer backs are 50-45 cents; light and medium weight is 47-42 cents; cow backs 47-44 cents; top grade union bonds 62-60 cents. Firm hides lend strength to prices.

Oak leather tanners east and west report business in excess of their output. Prices are strong and weighty leather is well sold. Selected steer backs, overweights, are 55c flat, and a prime medium weight is selling at 50-48c. Ex-line heavy bonds are offered at 80-70c.

Chicago tanners report a daily demand for heavy sides, backs and bonds allocated. The market strong, with advances fractional. Offal, both oak and union tannage, is shipped on receipt of orders, but the rush to obtain is not so noticeable as it was a month ago. Tanners say that the lifting of prices may have checked the demand.

Although green calfskin prices dropped a bit in the Chicago market last week, top grades of plump colored skins sold at 50-48c, medium 46-40c, with some of good quality, light weight, bringing 35-30c. Cheaper selections are obtainable at 25-15c. Black skins move slowly at a relative difference of 10c less than colors.

Novelty tannages sell in a moderate manner as fashion forces its way upon the attention of the footwear makers. Top grades lead in activity. Quotations are somewhat nominal with the wide range of 70-22c.

Patent leather continues in the active list. Tanners have many back orders on their books for foreign and domestic shipments. Furthermore, the close of the season's buying is not yet perceptible. As raw stock is still running strong in price tanners have no difficulty in getting figures for their finished product equal to mid-summer rates.

Side Leather More Quiet. Patent kips bring 52-48 cents, a good selection being offered at 47-45 cents. Prime patent sides are 48-45 cents. The grade in active demand, however, is that at 40-35 cents, but one at 30-25 cents moves well, and lots at 22-15 cents are obtainable. The top grade of patent bark tannage is selling at 30-28 cents; medium quality at 25-20 cents, and odd lots at 17-12 cents. Philadelphia tanners report trading

unusually active for this time of the year. The foreign demand also is holding well.

Side upper leather tanners report a falling off in the demand probably due to advanced prices caused by leather tanned from high priced hides now coming on the market. However, as side upper leather commodities have also been advanced in price, tanners say that makers will soon be in the market.

Not colored chrome is quoted at 30-28 cents; No. 2 at 26-24 cents; No. 3 at 20-15 cents; bark and combination tannages are listed at 25-21 cents; seconds 20-15 cents; cheaper lots 14-10 cents; elk, all colors, top grades 32-28 cents; prime selection at 26-24 cents; lower grades 22-16 cents.

Boston tanners of glazed kid are having a good business both domestic and foreign. Strikes are the bane of glazed kid tanners, but at present such disturbances are slight. Business with the Philadelphia tanners is very good. Middle and top grades are well sold up. Prices rule strong, although advances are not important. Small fine Brazilian skins bring 80-70c; prime selection 60-50c, also a good clear skin 45-30c. Skins at 27-22c are strong sellers; also odd lots at 20-10c.

Tanners say that the price of raw stock and the close assorting demanded by shoe manufacturers, cut their margins.

BANKS' RESOURCES
SHOW INCREASETotal of \$20,706,000,000 on
June 30, Gain of \$529,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Resources of the national banks of the United States amounting to \$20,706,000,000 June 30, showed an increase of \$529,000,000 over the May 5 call, and an advance of \$188,000,000 as compared with June 30, 1921, according to an analysis of returns for the last bank call issued tonight by the comptroller of the currency.

Between May 5 and June 30, he said, resources of national banks in each of the twelve districts were increased with the exception of banks in the Atlanta, Ga., district, which showed a reduction of \$3,489,000, the amount of increase ranging from \$828,000 in the Dallas, Tex., district to \$273,162,000 in the New York district.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, June 30, amounted to \$11,248,000,000, an increase since May 5 of \$64,000,000, but a reduction since June, 1921, of \$756,000,000. Holdings of United States Government securities amounting to \$2,285,000,000, June 30, increased by \$266,000,000 during the year and by \$161,000,000 since May 5, 1922. Other securities held aggregated \$2,277,000,000 on June 30, an increase of \$115,000,000 as compared with May 5 and of \$272,000,000 over a year ago.

A tendency to carry less cash in the vaults of the banks was reported, the amount of June 30 standing at \$326,000,000, which was a decrease of \$8,000,000 since May and a decline of \$48,000,000 since June last year.

The total deposits of national banks June 30 aggregated \$13,366,000,000, an increase since May of \$554,000,000, and since June a year ago of \$1,178,000,000.

"The decided reduction," Comptroller Crissinger said, "in the liability of national banks for bills payable representing all obligations for borrowed money, which took place in the 15 months preceding June 30, 1922, together with similar reduction on account of rediscounted paper, is evidence of the fact that our national banks are standing on their own stiles" so to speak; are in a strengthened position, and abundantly able, and are in fact in a better position to take care of the requirements of commerce and industry made on them than they have been at any time since the signing of the armistice."

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champion of the Brooklawn Club. Sarazen played an exhibition round earlier in the day and turned in a card of 76 for the course. Par is 70

AERONAUTICS

by E. P. WARNER

Training of Aeronautical Engineers

THE trend toward specialization which has appeared in all professions in recent years, has been especially clearly marked in the domain of engineering. Only a few decades ago there were but two recognized branches, civil and military, and now the Massachusetts Institute of Technology offers more than a dozen different engineering courses, while there are many other recognized fields to which no separate treatment is given there. Among the newest of all the engineering specialties, and one which particularly attracts the imagination of young men since the war, is that which deals with aeronautics in its several phases, and courses in aeronautical engineering have been established by a number of technical schools in the United States and abroad. The field is so new that its teaching has hardly become systematized as yet, but some measure of agreement is at least being reached on the essential elements that an aeronautical course should include, and on the requisites of preliminary preparation.

Demand Limited

In the first place, aeronautical engineering at the present time is essentially a subject for graduate instruction. The demand for the services of aircraft designers and aeronautical scientists is necessarily much limited in the present unfortunate condition of the industry, and it is best that all the energies of the schools should be devoted to the production of a few highly qualified men rather than to the less thorough training of a much larger number. Also, time is saved,

for the instruction in aeronautical work proper can be given more intensively, if the student has first completed a course of instruction in some one of the older and broader branches of engineering.

The best course to be used as a preparation depends somewhat on the sort of aeronautical work that the student intends to follow. If he expects to take up aeronautical research and laboratory work he should obtain his preparation through a research rather than an engineering course, and a thorough training in experimental physics is the best ground work that he can hope to obtain. Those whose interests lie in the direction of aircraft design, on the other hand, will do better to make a start with civil or mechanical engineering or naval architecture. The design of either an airplane or an airship is largely a structural problem, and the facility in the design of complex structures and the analysis of their strength which the civil engineer necessarily acquires is an invaluable possession.

The special merit of mechanical engineering as a preparation lies chiefly in the attention given to materials of construction and to the design and functioning of gasoline engines. On the whole, the mechanical course is inferior to the civil as preparation except for those students who expect to specialize on aircraft designs or intend to devote their attention primarily to the problems of practical construction rather than to those of design. The third of the suggested preparatory courses, naval architecture, includes much that bears direct analogy to aeronautics, and particularly to the lighter-than-air branch. The problems of stability and control and resistance for an airship are very

similar to those for a vessel traveling in the water, and the methods of analyzing stresses which are employed also have much in common. Even in the case of the airplane there are many features of resemblance with the design and construction of ships. The method of propulsion used, at least, is identical, the screw propeller being governed by the same laws, whatever the fluid in which it works.

Bent for Mathematics Needed

After having completed a preliminary course of some sort, and actually taken up aeronautical work the question of specialization within the aeronautical field arises. It is very unwise to attempt it, at least during the first year of graduate study, for every aeronautical engineer should know something of the design and construction of both lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air craft, as well as of the methods employed in research and of the design of propellers and other accessory elements. The essentials of a satisfactory course, in addition to the strictly professional subjects just mentioned, are a thorough knowledge of the properties of aircraft materials and of the methods employed in testing them, particularly of the metals which are becoming ever more important in aircraft work, and of mathematical physics. The student without a bent for mathematics should not attempt to take a course leading to an aeronautical engineering degree, but should approach airplane work through the shop rather than the design office. The study of the theory of design, and especially of the theories of wing action and of air flow around bodies which have recently been developed, requires mathematical attainments beyond those exacted of the ordinary practitioner in any other sort of engineering work.

In some of the courses given in European universities there has been a subdivision of the subject of design itself. Structural analysis and aerodynamics, or the science governing the arrangement of the parts of the machine so that the efficiency of motion through the air will be a maximum, are given as separate courses and by different professors. It is my own belief that this is a mistake, and that the whole subject should be treated, at least in the first year of the course, as a unit. In no other way can the relations between its parts and the relative importance of the various factors that determine the features of the design be accurately displayed. The analysis of stresses, to take only a single example, evidently depends on the magnitude and nature of the forces acting on the structure, and the examination of these forces, arising as they do from the reactions of the air against the parts of the airplane, obviously falls in the realm of aerodynamics as just defined. The two branches are inseparable, and they should be treated in a single course.

Learning to Fly

It is unnecessary to emphasize that no opportunity should be lost to acquire practical experience as well as that knowledge which can be gained from lectures and books. If the professional course lasts two years, and any student who can possibly do so should plan to devote that much time to graduate work in aeronautics, arrangements should be made to devote the intervening summer either to work in an airplane factory or to learning to fly. Actual experience as a pilot and the ability acquired to take his own machines into the air and observe their behavior for himself is of the greatest value to a designer, and even the mediocre knowledge of the handling of an airplane in flight that can be gained in two months' training is well worth while. The factory experience should also be gained at some time, but may be postponed until after the completion of the academic training. It is of course assumed that a moderate amount of shopwork of the ordinary sort will have been included in the undergraduate course and that the student therefore has some familiarity with simple machine-shop practice, the nature of which is much the same for aircraft work as for any other high-grade product.

In conclusion, the question of prospective employment for the graduate of an aeronautical course should be touched upon. It can only be said to depend entirely on the student. The industry is passing through a very difficult period, and many of those connected with it are suffering accordingly, but there never has been a time, before or during or since the war, when the man of exceptional ability needed to be out of employment. Students of exceptional ability are the ones who are needed in aeronautics now, and they need have no fear that their services will be begging or that advancement will be slow. Those of less pronounced qualifications are likely to do better for the present in some other field.

LABOR MAN WILL STUDY IN EUROPE

Guild System of Especial Interest to John W. Bruce

TORONTO, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence).—The cities of London, Paris, Milan, Berlin, Geneva and Rome will be visited by John W. Bruce, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Plumbers and Steamfitters. He left here last night for Great Britain to attend the British Trades Union Congress; the International Labor Conference at Geneva, where Mr. Bruce will act as advisor to Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and to study labor conditions in the main industrial centers on the continent.

Mr. Bruce stated that it was his intention to make a study of the building trades guilds of Great Britain and of other European countries where progress has been made, and with this in view he had made appointments with Mr. Cole and Mr. Hobson, leaders of the guild movement in Great Britain, and with Herbert Tracey of the British Labor Party. He also expects to meet Arthur Henderson and other leaders of the British Labor political movement.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN GERMANY ARE UNDERGOING GREAT CHANGE

Hint of Bourgeois Coalition Accentuates Crisis Which May Result in Realignment of Political Forces

MANHEIM, Aug. 11 (Special Correspondence).—When after the revolution of November 1918, the young German Republic was established, the party system in Germany underwent a change which outwardly seemed to be a perfect transformation, but in reality only achieved a new vanishing of ancient forms.

The old Conservative Party; the National Liberals were changed into the German People's Party; the Progressives into the Democratic Party. The Social Democrats split up into two sections, the more moderate of which joined the governmental parties, Center and Democrats, and henceforth was called the Majority Socialist Party, whereas the more radical section called itself the Independent Socialist Party, and remained in opposition, together with a new party, the Communists, who proclaim the revolutionary motives of the Soviet Republic.

The only group which remained entirely unchanged was the Center. Changes of government, therefore, can hardly affect it. The Center, together with the Majority Socialists and the Democratic Party, went into office and these three have remained in power ever since. For a short time, from June 1920 to May 1921, the German People's Party joined them but withdrew from government after the London ultimatum.

Since then, the People's Party which in reality is not so much a "people's" party as a capitalist party, with some monarchist sympathies, has stood aside, criticizing the reparations policy of the Wirth-Rathenau Cabinet and sometimes going into opposition together with the German-National Party and its extreme counterpart, the Communists.

Great Changes Taking Place

Of late, great changes in the constellation of parties have taken place. The events following on the assassination of Dr. Rathenau have brought about a reconciliation between the two Socialist parties which in all probability will lead to a close union between them. In consequence of this, a coalition between the two "bourgeois" parties, the German People's Party and the Democratic Party, is contemplated, in order "to prevent the 180 Socialists who are members of the Reichstag from taking the absolute lead in German politics."

As a matter of fact, these 180 would not be able to do this, as in the first place they do not form a majority in the Reichstag and would have to ask other parties to enter government with them, and in the second place, the Socialist parties themselves are at present undergoing great changes and know quite well that a good many of their old methods will have to be thrown overboard if they really want to keep out of the way of dangerous economic experiments when they are in power.

One of the majority Socialist leaders, Herr Scheidemann, in an address given at Frankfurt, on July 9, actually had the courage to say that the masses of the people were in need of the aid of the truly democratic parts of the bourgeois classes, and that this was recognized by the laboring classes.

Would Be Most Significant

The changes in the Socialist parties therefore do not vindicate the formation of a bourgeois coalition. And in truth, a coalition of this kind would be of much greater significance than is apparent at first sight. As the Frankfurter Zeitung observed in a remarkable article of Aug. 2, the bourgeois coalition would mean a turning-point in German inner politics, an estrangement from the ideals which sincere democrats and republicans have been striving after these last three years.

It would mean that all those who really and earnestly believe in the German Republic—and that is the great majority of the Nation—would

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SOMETHING WRONG IN POLISH CAPITAL

Mr. Gibbons Says Composition of Warsaw Population Is Great Difficulty

This is the forty-fourth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D., on the situation in Europe and Asia Minor. In it Mr. Gibbons tells his first impressions of Poland.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph.D.
WARSAW, June 30.—One's first impression of Warsaw, capital of resurgent Poland, after four years of independence, is one of great sadness. As the shadow of the Balkans, the shadow of Tsarism still hangs over Warsaw. One has to have known Russia before the war to be able to realize what is the matter with Warsaw. You stand looking down a wide, cobbled-paved street, rather badly kept, and lined with houses in a dilapidated condition. There are a lot of people on the sidewalks, and droshkies passing in the street. And yet the place looks deserted. Perhaps the passers-by are not sinking (the word expresses exactly what I mean), but they seem to be sinking. Something weighs on you. You might have been listening to the Andante Cantabile of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, or better still, to his "Chanson Triste." In one of the choruses of Sophocles' "Oedipus Tyrannos" it is said that man cannot get away from his fate, and that an incompable destiny makes our future conform to our past. If we struggle, we have more tears for our pains than if we had remained inert. In every country I have visited there are signs of far-reaching and transforming progress which give the lie to Sophocles. In Asia Minor, in the Balkans, and in the Danubian countries, the people are moving forward to better days than they have known in the past, and none of the problems of creative political and economic life and of reconstruction seems a hopeless task. It is only when I come to Poland that I have my misgivings.

Something is wrong here. What is it? In the capital of Poland what is wrong is the composition of the population. There are entirely too many unassimilated Jews here, clinging arrogantly to the substance as well as the symbols of their separate national existence. These Jews are unassimilated in a triple sense—politically, socially, economically.

They assert their right to representation as a nation in the political life of the country, and have a narrow racial and religious conception of political duties. They want to remain separate, and have no intention of collaborating in a purely secular way—as individual members of a political body corporate—in the formation of a new state.

Living in Twentieth Century
They assert their right to refuse to admit that they are living in the twentieth century, under new conditions, and that the business of the community depends upon the social co-operation of its component parts and their fusion. Dominated by a narrow and outworn culture, which is totally unfit to the times in which we live and has not progressed any more than Islam, millions of Polish Jews (in Warsaw they are a majority) cling to their abatement from social collaboration in a country in which their numbers make them a factor that must be reckoned with.

They assert their right to continue to monopolize the retail trade, complaining of co-operative selling organizations as "oppression" and "persecution." They want to go on living as they have lived, and making money in the same ways, unmindful of the radical transformation in our economic life, and the differences that are bound to come through legislation enacted by an assembly elected by universal suffrage. In a Poland of great landowners and ignorant peasants the Jew was the middleman, the business man, par excellence. He prospered for centuries by handling the peasants too ignorant to manage for themselves.

If the Jews of Poland—and especially those of Warsaw—were imbued with a Polish national feeling and were ready to join hands with Christians in building up a free and thriving Poland, the prospects for this country would be far brighter than they are now. In the infancy of their independence no greater calamity could have befallen the Poles than the attitude of aloofness—if not of actual hostility—of their Jewish co-nationals.

Question of Education
Next in importance to the Jewish question is that of education. The Poles have made a wonderful progress in schools since 1918, when, by the victory of the Germans over the Russians, they were first allowed to establish schools. The record of six years is altogether praiseworthy, and is one of the hopeful signs for the future. But the calamity is that there is very little culture among Poles and other nationalities in the Kingdom of Poland, and that the Poles of the Kingdom, with the suspicious characteristic of peasants, look with distrust upon the Poles of Posen and Galicia, who enjoyed educational advantages and training in citizenship under the Germans and Austrians. The Diet possesses a majority that has had no political training and that is uncultured, if not illiterate. The anathema of Tsarist oppression falls upon the Polish Parliament in much the same way that the anathema of Haman's oppression prevented the Young Turks, when they came to power, from forming a government of men with political training.

The third great danger is that of the frontiers of Poland. Poland has been given—and has taken—territories of vast extent to which she has no real ethnic claim. In doing so, she has made enemies of all her neighbors—Germans, Lithuanians, Russians, Ukrainians, and Czechs and Slovaks. Each of the neighboring states has its irreconcilable (unredeemed lands) within the confines of Greater Poland. The population



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Herbert Smith

British Labor Leader, Who at the Last Annual Conference of the Miners' Federation Was Selected to Succeed Robert Smillie as President

NATIONALIZATION SAYS LABORITE MUST COME BY BALLOT-BOX

Herbert Smith, Miners' Leader, Sums Up His Attitude on Vital Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12.—No British Labor leader with a national reputation has changed so little from the habits, temperament and outlook of the manual workman as Herbert Smith, the successor of Robert Smillie as president of the Miners' Federation. When the veteran Scotsman left the federation last year Mr. Smith was selected by the executive to fill the office temporarily. At the annual conference of the federation in July this selection was unanimously confirmed.

Herbert Smith was born in a Yorkshire workhouse, situated in a mining district. Consequently the coal mine was considered his natural destiny, and, as was customary in those days, he entered the mine at a tender age as a pitboy, at Castleford. Thus he shared with Mr. Will Crooks the honor of working his way from the workhouse to a prominent position in public life.

Like many other leaders of labor, notably Arthur Henderson, Herbert Smith graduated through the interesting school of strenuous local government. His first public post was that of a member of the Castleford Board of Guardians, so that he learned something of both sides of poor law administration. From this his native ability carried him to the West Riding County Council, where his experience and outlook widened.

Chosen President in 1917
Meanwhile, he had become an active member of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, in the days before the National Federation became a power, and after proving his worth by some years service on the Executive Committee he was chosen president of the association in 1917. This position gave him a special standing on the Committee of the National Federation, in the formation of which he had cooperated with Robert Smillie and other national leaders, so that when the time came to choose a new president of the national body he was clearly marked out for the post.

He has won a special place in the affections of the Yorkshire miners, who will accept from him praise or blame, criticism or censure, such as they would not listen to if expressed by any other leader. He is known amongst them universally as "Our Herbert," a title which signifies much to those who know Yorkshire. Whether in conversation with a working miner, or with the King or noble lord, Herbert Smith speaks the same broad Yorkshire dialect that he learned in his youth. He is no respecter of persons, and he speaks his mind to friend or opponent, whether it pleases or offends. That is why, perhaps like Robert Smillie, he has not succeeded in his efforts, in two elections, to become a Member of Parliament. He has not cultivated the

of Poland is estimated at 30,000,000. If we exclude the Jews, not more than 16,000,000 are Poles or are imbued with a Polish national consciousness. And the difference between the situation of Poland and of the other new states created by the Paris Conference is twofold: the Poles have been aggrandized principally at the expense of three powerful countries of larger population than theirs: Germany, Russia, and Ukraine; and the Poles are not in culture and experience fitted to dominate the alien territories added to their state.

Ever since I was a boy and read Jane Porter's "Thaddeus of Warsaw" my sympathies have been with the Poles against Russians and Germans and Austrians, and the recrudescence of Poland was a cause I had advocated ever since I began to write about international politics. But it is idle to gloss over the defects and injustices and serious dangers in the process of forming this new Poland. The reader must have them in his thought. But I shall give the other side of the shield in later letters. There are good things to say about Poland, too, even in the midst of the present troubled situation.

platform manners and suavity which influence mixed electorate. When he was sitting on the Sankey Commission his questions to the dual witnesses were blunter, and sometimes cruder than Mr. Smillie's, but they were often effective.

Attitude on Nationalization
Mr. Smith is a short, sturdy man physically, with a gruff yet kindly countenance reflecting truly his tenacity—some say his stubbornness—and courage, qualities which found expression in his rescue work when the mine at Cadby, Yorkshire, was swept by an explosion. It was on this occasion that the King, who visited the mine just after the disaster, first met Mr. Smith, as he recalled afterwards at some Buckingham Palace function at which Mr. Smith was present.

The rough exterior and almost rudely caudal speech of the miners' president hides a kindly disposition and a heart responsive to sentiment and emotion, when one knows him well enough to penetrate beneath the surface. His outstanding quality since the great struggle last year has been his capacity to give shrewd advice to the miners regarding future policy, and his far-sighted recognition of the fact that the British nation will not agree to nationalization of the mines until they are convinced that it would be wise. This explains Mr. Smith's differences with Mr. Smillie on the question of direct action to secure political ends. His attitude on this matter was summed up with characteristic brevity during the trouble last year when, in reply to a journalist interviewer, he said: "I am as much in favor of nationalization as anybody, but it must come through the ballot box, that is all."

SAMUEL GOMPERS TALKS IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, vigorously attacked the capitalists and employers of America when he addressed the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, assembled in convention in Montreal. "In all the years of your existence as the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and through the years that I have tried to serve my fellows, this is the first time that I have had the pleasure of being with you in Congress," he said. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Gompers said:

"I have been a pacifist all my life. When Kaiserism let loose the dogs of war there was nothing for those who believed in self-government to do but to enter the struggle and I became a pretty good fighting man. But now the war is over I am a pacifist again, believing in international brotherhood rather than international massacre."

"We sacrificed many of our best men of all democratic countries that autocracy should be destroyed, political or not. And now we are just as insistent as during the war for the abolition of autocracy and tyranny. As we were opposed to political autocracy now we oppose industrial autocracy."

"In August 1914, Marshal Joffre sent round the world the message: 'The United States stand erect, looking the whole world in the face, determined that nothing but justice and fair dealing and better conditions for the masses will satisfy the men and women of labor of this hemisphere.'"

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Robert G. Mead, who was director of women with the Y.M.C.A. during the war, will receive the gold medals of an officer of the French academy. Mrs. William B. Meloney announced. Mrs. Meloney stated she had received a cable from Stephanie Lauzanne announcing the award to the American woman.

The Cowboy in His Songs Reveals His Better Side

THE cowboy as a distinctive and picturesque figure in American life has held the attention of writers for many years, and his popularity is not waning. He still keeps his place in romantic novels and short stories and few motion picture theaters pass a week without showing a western film. This is no more than is to be expected. The objection to the mood of literature on this subject is that it more often caricatures the cowboy than it depicts him truthfully. Coming generations, drawing their information from this source alone, will see only a pistol-toting, boastful, whooping ruffian and not know at all the courageous, patient frontiersmen who were the first successful business men in the west. They built and held the outposts of American civilization, making easy and safe the way of the agriculturists who finally crowded them off the great unfenced ranges. First comes the cowboy, he is headed for the West.

Of all the pioneers I claim the cowboy is the best. He is the cowboy of himself, and Clarence R. Linder repeats the theme with more literary skill: He is crude with the strength of the seeker of toll; From the hot, barren waste he is gathering spoil; For a nation that lives from the bounty he gives— He is the Builder, the Winner of Ways.

A Native Literature
Perhaps half of what the novels, the short stories and the scenarios say about the cowboy is true, but it is only half and the more highly spiced half. But there is another source of information for the cowboy, unintentionally, even unwittingly, created a literature about himself and his life. This literature was made by men who knew of what they spoke and was checked by an audience which could not be deceived. It is the songs the cowboy sang as he rode the range. He would have hooted the idea that his songs could have an interest for students of literature and history. He made them up simply for the amusement of himself and his fellows.

It's long by Sombra, we slowly punched along. While each and every puncher would sing a hearty song 'To cheer up his comrades as onward we did go. On that crooked trail to Holbrook in Arizona Oh.

But indeed the cowboy sang not only to relieve the loneliness of range but also to quiet the cattle. When threatening clouds do gather and when lightning flashes and thunder crashes, What keeps the herd from running, stampeding and wild? The cowboy's long, low whistle and singing by their side.

The sources of inspiration for these songs were various. Sometimes a traditional song was remade to suit Western conditions. One of the best was a made-over English broadside, bettered decidedly in the change. Poems by Larry Chittenden and others were memorized and passed into oral literature, a song was fitted to them and as time passed, alterations crept in, which were usually improvements. Sometimes a genuinely original verse was produced. In other cases songs were the fruit of joint composition, the property of a group and later of the whole cowpunching profession, each man adding a verse or amending a line to suit his taste. The best example of this method, perhaps, is that rollicking, sometimes lugubrious, frequently vulgar, almost endless sage of "The Old Chisholm Trail." The trail itself stretched from Texas to Montana. To ride that distance behind a herd of deliberate cattle that fed as they traveled, a verse or whole season of their experiences covered the entire cycle of a cowman's trade, and all these experiences were set down in the couplets of the song. No one man knew all the verses for every man was free to add another stanza. The song winds on and on, apparently as comes along, boys, and listen to my tale And I'll tell you of my troubles on the Old Chisholm Trail.

It invites and proceeds through score upon score of verses, divided from each other with the rousing chorus: Coma ti yi youpe, youpe ya, youpe ya, Coma ti yi youpe, youpe ya. What sort of men went up the old Chisholm Trail in the seventies and eighties? The moving picture type? Just listen to some of the verses: We started up the trail October twenty-two. We started up the trail with the 2-U herd. I'm up in the mornin' afore daylight, And afore I sleep the moon shines bright. Oh, a ten-dollar horse and a forty-dollar saddle, I hung and rattled with them long horn cattle. My horse throwed me off at the creek called Mule, and I was a-riding. My horse throwed me off round the 2-U herd. Last night I was on guard and the leader broke the ranks, I hit my horse down the shoulder and I spurred him in the flanks. I'm on my best horse and goin' at a run, I'm the quickest shootin' cowboy that ever pulled a gun. I don't give a whoop if they never do stop. I can ride as long as an eight-day clock.

Desperadoes and Boys

A hardy, adventurous type of man went up the Texas and the west in the early days. Some of them had excellent reasons for leaving the old states. They formed the desperadoes of the day—Sam Bass, Cole Younger, Jesse James—whose exploits were recited in song and story, a tribute similar to that paid the outlaw Robin Hood. But for the most part the cowboy was not a criminal in his life. He was a youth eager for adventure. He says in one of his songs:

I did not like my firebrand, I did not like my horse; I had a view for rambling, So I went away from home. Such boys often from comfortable home, found many domestic hardships in his new life. I wash in a pool and wipe on my back; I carry my wardrobe all on my back;

For want of an oven I cook bread in a pot. And sleep on the ground for want of a cot.

Yet it was not the rough fare and short bed which made his real hardship. He is half joking when he complains of them. The real trial was his isolation, the monotony of his round, the hour on hour of slow drifting with the cattle from daylight to dark of the long, southern days and the even longer hours of night guard. In his loneliness, he was often thoughtful. Cut off from other men in the long, silent, starry nights, he even resorted to talking or crooning to his sleeping charges—usually to the runt dogs that are the trailers of every herd—in a fashion far-removed from the one supposed to be typical of the cowboy.

Oh, slow up, doggies, quit your rovin' round. You have wandered and tramped all over the ground; Oh, graze along, doggies, and feed kinda slow. And don't forever be on the go. Oh, move slow, doggies, move slow.

Hi-o-o, hi-o-o, oo-oo. Oh, lay still, doggies, since you have laid down. Stretch away out in the big, open ground; Shove loud, like the doggies, and down' the wild sounds. That will all go away when the day rolls round. Lay still, little doggies, lay still.

Hi-o-o, hi-o-o, oo-oo. The solitude and the silence of the night guard turn his thoughts to philosophy and religion. At night when the cattle are sleeping. On my saddle I pillow my head And up at the stars I lie peeping From out of my cold, grassy bed— And heaven knows I wonder, taking up. At night when lying alone If every big star up yonder Is a big, peopled world like our own.

Are they worlds with their ranges and ranches? Do they reign with rough riders' refrains? Do the cowboys scrap there with Comanches And other red men of the plains? Are the hills covered over with cattle in those mystic worlds far, far away? Do the ranch houses ring with the prattle Of sweet little children at play?

But such speculations were not for the bustle of the daytime: In the East the great daylight is breaking And into the saddle I spring; The cattle from sleep are awakening And heaven knows I wonder, taking up. The eyes of my broncho are flashing. Impatient he pulls at the reins, And off round the herd I go dashing, A reckless cowboy of the plains.

The Rowdy, Romantic Cowboy
Daytime brought back the cowboy of story and play, a hard worker, a hard rider, a spendthrift, yet a friend to the world when he had money in his pocket. He loves the whistle of his horse and the jingle of his spurs. His saddle is hand-wrought and costly. He is a dandy in the matter of boots and silk handkerchiefs. He sometimes carries a gun from necessity, but more often for swagger. There is not a border town that holds enough excitement for him when he rides in after many monotonous months.

I'm a rowdy cowboy just off the stormy plains, My trade is girting saddles and pulling a little reins. Oh, I can tip the lasso, it is with grateful ease I rope a streak of lightning and ride it where I please.

But the real cowboy has seen pass the days of the alk and the buffalo; he has watched the herds of native long-horns give place to the blooded Herefords and Durhams; and watched the wide ranges brought under plow and fence. Along with the freighter, the stage driver, the scout and the ranger, the cowboy of the eighties, reckless, cheerful, tender, hardworking, is already fading into a figure of another day. Only echoes of his musical cat calls and only memories of himself linger on the old trails to Kansas and Montana, lost already in grass and scrub or in growing crops.

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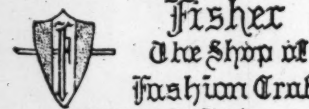
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AUSTRALIA RELUCTANT TO MOVE FEDERAL CAPITAL TO CANBERRA

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—"The question of the immediate completion of the Federal capital is one of the utmost importance to Australia."

Thus spake the new Premier of New South Wales recently in the fulness of his heart, but Sir George Fuller always has been enthusiastic about the national capital, moreover, he was the Federal Minister for Home Affairs who piloted the bill through Parliament while the site at Canberra. He holds strongly the view that the Federal Government of Australia should lose no time now in moving the Federal Capital headquarters from Melbourne to the selected site, thereby carrying out the terms of the Constitution.

Periodically, Ministers and other issue statements expressing fervid opinions about the delay in tackling seriously the Federal Capital question. It usually is found that these views are more pronounced in New South Wales than in Victoria, for the obvious reason that the chosen Federal Capital site, Canberra, comprising 900 square miles, is in the State of New South Wales.

It is questionable whether the people of Australia as a whole have more than an academic interest in the matter, and the apt phrase, "Dutch capital," recurs in the Australian press whenever the matter is under discussion. Unfortunately, like many other national problems in Australia, the federal capital plan is likely to become a purely political one, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution Act provides that "The seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be in the State of New South Wales and be distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney."

The fact of the case is that the community is a little apprehensive on many points. In the first place, people are so used to Melbourne as the seat of government that any change, Constitution or not, is not regarded as of first magnitude. Ever since the inception of federation, Victoria has held

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Lee Simonson, a Modern Expressionist of the Theater

New York, Aug. 15

ATOP Special Correspondence

The Theater Guild makes its home, Lee Simonson, scenic designer for the guild and arbiter of its destinies, was induced to talk of theatrical matters in general and of his own share in developing modern stage technique. As he warmed to his theme, a growing enthusiasm and emphasis of dramatic gesture colored his tale of where a quasi-oriental passion for color had led him.

Confident that in painting he would find ample scope to express this insistent color sense, he went to Paris at the end of his studies at Harvard University and entered Julien's Academy under Jean-Paul Laurens. But this road did not seem to lead into the promised land, and he came again to America, he turned to interior decoration. Here at least, he thought, he could handle stuffs as gorgeous as ever came from the bazaars of the East, heap tone on tone to suit the most extravagantly minded client.

"But, sad to relate," explained Mr. Simonson with gentle irony, "it proved to be all drabness and pale tones and refinement of period design. Once only did an opportunity come to riot in vivid greens and vibrant yellows, to tangle up the spectrum." So he finally turned to the theater as to a window opening toward light and color. That he did not turn in vain is proved by the long list of successes credited to the Theater Guild and to him.

His first productions were with the Washington Square Players, however, and he did not join forces with the guild until it had made its flying start with Benavente's "Bonds of Interest" and St. John Ervine's "John Ervine." Mr. Simonson's first contribution was "The Faithful," a series of symbolically painted screens à la Japonais against which the characters, gorgeous in their stiff brocades, moved with fine effect.

Eighteen Plays

The next venture, "The Rise of Silas Lapham" being a period play, Mr. Simonson spent much time digging up old Harpers' Bazaar. In search of correct atmosphere, Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness," Ervine's "Jane Clegg," Strindberg's "The Dance of Death," and Pinski's "The Treasure" drew on his powers for widely varied dramatic treatment and stage designs. In the three years of the Theater Guild's activities 18 plays, ranging from the tragic in the Tolstoy drama to the light comedy of "The Power of Darkness," have demonstrated the catholicity of style and taste which has made the Theater Guild a leading producing center of America.

The world premier of Shaw's "Heartbreak House" early in 1920 brought the fortunes of this organization to a high pitch. The stage directions for the first act of this play called for an interior resembling the cabin of an ancient galleon; Mr. Simonson described the difficulty of creating this scene; the playwright's instructions were very vague and no sketch or model of such a cabin was to be found. "Imagine my surprise on seeing the London production to find my 10-foot between-decks cabin had grown to a room of enormous proportions with three tiers of windows."

Other productions followed, and in "Lillom" a fresh opportunity for intensive ordering of the stage was presented to Mr. Simonson. "The necessity for what I call architectural restrictions becomes apparent in a play of this type," he continued. "In the railroad bridge scene where Lillom is cornered by his pursuers, it was necessary to create an impasse so apparent to the audience that no possible loophole of escape could be imagined. This inevitability, this logical ordering of the stage is what gives the scene its structural and architectural strength. I have come to believe that the actor is really lost without a consistent stage environment."

"His environment, as in life, must determine his action, in so far as it presents certain fixed barriers. False proportions, as in the absurdly high ceilings so often used on the stage, induce false action in the actor. Clap a ceiling down over his head and he functions at once naturally and in scale with his surroundings. American actors rely too much on facial expression, which is effective to but a small part of the audience."

A Sculpturesque Effect

"Similar to the effects we are using in our latest production, 'From Morn to Midnight,' was the manner of staging a modern drama which I saw in Berlin. Here, against a black cyclorama, the central characters were placed on a raised platform surrounded by wide circular stairs. The scene painting was done with light; and with the grouping of the secondary characters on the stairs a sculpturesque feeling of great dramatic intensity was achieved. In the episode during the revolution, a wedge-shaped mass of actors crouching in growing terror as the machine guns were fired off-stage was so completely the expression of the dramatic that I went 'cold.'"

As Mr. Simonson expounded his ideas of the sculpturesque and architectural in stage effects, he seemed the very embodiment of the plastic, modern symbolism which he and Robert Edmond Jones are working for; he seemed an ideal director of such a free-lance movement as the Theater Guild, where enthusiasm, inspiration and progress are incorporated into the by-laws.

In the Andreyev play, "He Who Gets Slapped," three levels are employed to give contrast to the action of the piece; the result is orchestral in its light and shade and movement. Imposing and unexpected entrances and exits, dramatic contrasts and climaxes are obtainable in this way. "Robert Jones," Mr. Simonson ad-

mitted, "knew these points long before any of us, and I have come to find he is always right. In 'From Morn to Midnight' the whole stage is enveloped in a black cyclorama, and light is focused on the small area under the pictorial treatment; a screen of bright wall paper with some furniture gives me an interior, a white floor covering and an illuminated white back-drop a desolate snow scene; the box at the races is of simplest construction with a few flags suspended above. This concentrated treatment of stage effect gives continuity to an episodic play of this sort."

Eight Sets Required

Perhaps Mr. Simonson's finest achievement was in the Shaw cycle, "Back to Metusalem," where the resources of the guild were taxed to the utmost. Eight sets were required and the rather small stage of the Garrick demanded simplicity at no sacrifice of illusion. Here the Linnebach projector, used for the first time in America, painted the white drop with scenes of living light and color. Behind the circular steps where the serpent lay coiled in the Garden of Eden scene there rose against the sky in mysterious and palpitating beauty, radiant as some medieval glass, the Tree of Life, a haunting symbol that paint and canvas could not achieve.

The scene on Galway Shore, in the fourth part, showed a cubistic background of headland, pellucid blue waters and cloud flecked sky, an illusion at once atmospheric and decorative. The temple scenes were made impressive by mysterious flaring lights from this projector. The final scene, set in the year 31920, Mr. Simonson conceived in cubistic style, removing it from any sense of our day and generation by a remarkable setting of geometrically designed elevations, ramps and steps, over which the youths and ancients of Mr. Shaw's imagining enacted the conclusion of the whole matter.

Mr. Simonson's enthusiastic insight and imagination are responsible for much of the Theater Guild's success. He is in the forefront of the stage designers who are lifting the drama out of its swaddling clothes of conventionality and investing it with a fitting panoply that, like the draperies of the Elgin marbles, reveals yet clothes the form and movement of the dramatic idea. Reflecting life, the theater must express the growing conflict of ideas and forces without and must develop a technique of greater pliability and range of effect. Whatever the Theater Guild may produce is now a matter of theatrical importance. The splendid co-operation, possible in such an organization, between departments has led the guild along the pathway of success

"Lorenzino," New Play by Giovacchino Forzano

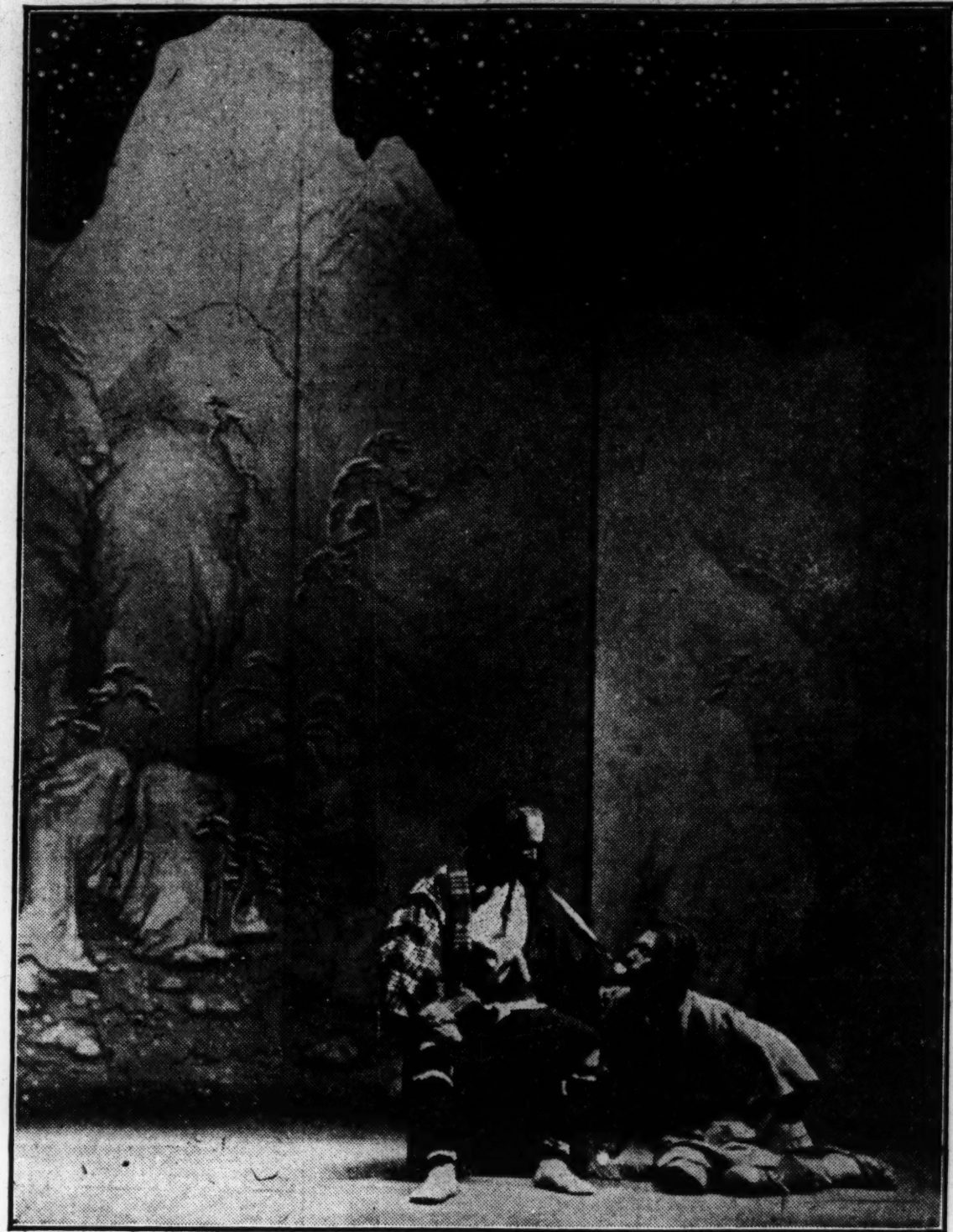
Rome, Aug. 14

GIOVACCHINO FORZANO stands today among the foremost Italian playwrights. Until a year ago he was only known as the author of several libretti for the best Italian composers, but he recently made quite a name for himself by his three act play, "Christopher Sly" which was translated into English and produced in one of the leading London theaters. It will also shortly be produced in the United States together with Luigi Pirandello's play "Six Characters in Search of an Author."

After his success of last year Forzano has turned most of his attention to writing plays and he is now giving the final touches to three new pieces which will be performed in the current year. Only a few days ago one of Forzano's new plays, "Lorenzino," was produced by the dramatic company of Annibale Betteone at the "Politeama Rossetti" in Trieste. The success was perhaps even greater than that of "Christopher Sly," for both



Giovacchino Forzano



A Screen Setting by Lee Simonson from "The Faithful"

and enabled each individual member to throw himself wholeheartedly into the work of the corporate body.

R. F.

law-suit with Cosimo de' Medici which had been dragging on for years, and the loss of which meant their complete ruin. Both mother and aunt openly blame Lorenzino for not having attempted to gain the favor of Alessandro de' Medici. Lorenzino finds no words of self-defense. When Alessandro comes in a few moments later, Lorenzino attacks him violently for having taken Cosimo de' Medici's part instead of his, but Alessandro is not a man who permits anyone to insult him or to call him to order. And Lorenzino, with his usual weakness, gives way. Alessandro immediately takes advantage of his superior position and offers a large bribe to Lorenzino if he will help him in his new great wish—to win the love of Lorenzino's aunt, Caterina. Lorenzino promises his support. But his mother and aunt have heard Alessandro's last words, and in great wrath, Caterina threatens to join the conspirators against Alessandro's rule. Lorenzino becomes a great favorite of Alessandro, and he takes advantage of this friendship to free a criminal condemned to execution.

Defended by Duke

Meanwhile the "Council of Eight" comes into the Duke's presence to protest against Lorenzino's interference in the application of justice, but the Duke defends Lorenzino. The conversation is interrupted by the announcement that Caterina is coming and Alessandro leaves Lorenzino alone to meet her. She talks defiantly of the conspiracy which is being secretly prepared against Alessandro; and in the next scene is shown a meeting of the Florentine rebels in an old tavern. Lorenzino, who is masked, joins the company praises the conspirators and speaks so bitterly of all who gave way to the tyranny of Alessandro that even the conspirators are shocked and compel him to unmask. Their protests cease when they see that they are in the presence of a Medici, and Lorenzino deems it wise to pretend that he merely wished to test their loyalty to Alessandro and is encouraged by Caterina and worked up by the conspirators he weakly finds false courage, and before the evening is out he has been acclaimed leader of the rebels and has sworn to defend the republic against Alessandro.

But a messenger arrives with the news that the Grand Duke Alessandro has heard of the conspiracy, and Lorenzino plays his last card. He calls a passing patrol of soldiers and arrests all the conspirators. Caterina hides her contempt and hatred of him and makes him promise to come on urgent business to her palace the same evening. Alessandro is delighted with Lorenzino's act, especially when Lorenzino invites him to go to Caterina's palace in the evening. Alessandro arrives at the palace and Lorenzino, assisted by the criminal whose life he had saved, betrays him. The curtain goes down on Lorenzino's departure from the palace as a hero—the weak man at whose hands the tyrant has finally perished.

Y. B.

"Banco," written by Alfred Savoir and adapted by Lola Fisher, will open out of town on Sept. 11 and will come to the Ritz Theater, New York, a week later. Alfred Lunt and Lola Fisher will head the cast.

William Anthony Maguire's new comedy, "It's a Boy," will open at the Sam H. Harris Theater, New York, on Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Many New Plays Are Projected in London

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Despite "bad business" in the past, London theatrical managers are taking a decidedly optimistic view of the future, and many new plays are to be launched during the coming season. The list of productions now in active rehearsal boxes the theatrical compass very completely, including comedy, tragedy, and farce, with several "revues" and musical pieces. Among the more important works to be submitted are Somerset Maugham's "East of Suez," M. Bataille's "Le Scandale," and Professor Baruch's "Judith." This last (which is founded on the Apocryphal story of Judith and Holofernes) will be produced in due time by Miss Sybil Thorndike, and will be found to differ somewhat from another version of the same drama that has been secured for France by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

During September, Miss Marie Lohr resumes management, her reappearance being in a piece entitled "The Return," from the French of Robert de Fiers and Francis de Croisset; and Maurice Maeterlinck is to have a season at the Apollo.

In the realm of musical pieces, several novelties are down for hearing. Among them is "The Last Waltz," with which the Gaiety Theater is to reopen.

Guthrie McClintock, whose first effort in the production field was "The Dover Road," announces several new plays for this season. In November, "Gringo," a Mexican play by a newcomer, Sophie Treadwell, will be produced to be followed by "The Square Peg," Lewis Beach's first long play. In February Mr. McClintock will produce a fantastic comedy which he saw on the continent this summer.

"Six-Cylinder Love" reached its first anniversary at the Harris Theater Saturday night. "It's a Boy," another comedy by the author of "Six-Cylinder Love," will be seen at the Harris Sept. 11.

"Listenin' in," a play by Carlyle Moore, will be produced in October by Milton Hirschfeld.

"Wild Oats Lane" comes to the Broadhurst, New York, next Wednesday.

Rehearsals of "The Lady in Ermine" began yesterday at the Century, New York.

Lotus Robb has been engaged for "The Mysterious Tales of Hoffman."

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Modern Dramatic Technique

THE most encouraging factor in the modern theater, from the new dramatist's point of view, is the growing popularity of the many so-called "expressionistic" (to use the present cant word) type of play. "Lillom" crossed the ocean and has been followed by other dramatic narratives, notably "From Morn to Midnight." These Teutonic dramas, as is characteristic of the peoples who originated them, are described by elaborate critical terms. In reality these plays are simply the many-sided Elizabethan type, using, however, prose and the materials of modern life. Their value and interest depend not upon their novelty but solely upon the interest of their stories.

Working parallel to and independently of these foreign writers, the American, Eugene O'Neill, had already discovered that if one had much worth saying in a play it was awkward and unnatural to say it all within four walls and four acts. Mr. O'Neill used as many scenes as he found he required, and the public, when he had finally broken through the conservatism of the managers, welcomed him as they always welcome any man who knows how to tell an interesting story. The public do not care whether a play is in four scenes or forty, provided only that what they see interests them. And yet managers are not wholly convinced.

High comedy, so-called, clings to its real structure. Mayfair and Fifth Avenue are our modern Arcadias. But the new freedom, which the dramatists have now won at the box-office, where all new dramatic freedoms must be won, will steadily gain and ultimately conquer the old conservatism. This is why the outlook is so encouraging for the new dramatist. He is now able to concentrate upon telling his story in the most effective way he can. He no longer has to trim, compress, and twist it to fit within the framework of a rigid technique. The American drama should now move rapidly forward.

J. R. C.

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SOMEbody once asked Percy Almsworth, how many times he had written a certain sermon, and he replied: "Only about twelve times!" There lay the secret of those well-turned sentences, those heart-gripping phrases! Everybody knows how Robert Louis Stevenson tolled at his art. Whilst if anyone wishes to know the amount of work that often goes into the work of writing let him peruse Mr. Robert Lynd's appraisal of Joseph Conrad in "Masters Old and New." It took the poet Gray, who wrote the Elegy, seven years to put the polish on that jewel. Mr. A. E. Housman who wrote "A Shropshire Lad" said about his first book of poetry, "This book has taken thirty-five years to write, I shall write the next as slowly!" The Author's Workshop reveals to us men and women who are tremendous lovers of work! We may see some of them leisurely writing, cogitating between the dips of the pen, fiercely chewing the pen-holder when the flow of thought has dwindled and dried up. Others use the convenient fountain pen to afford speed. Still others speed frenziedly forward thumping the typewriter; whilst others dictate their thoughts to a secretary as furiously as a military sergeant gives orders.

Some write out an elaborate sketch before sitting down in earnest to write their book. It is the habit of others to plunge into the work without any previous preparation, letting their imagination lead captive the pen whithersoever it will, knowing next to nothing of the point of emergence.

When Pater had something to say he would repeat the idea over and over to himself and then write it on a slip of paper. On his walks he would carry probably half-a-dozen of these slips loose in his pocket; by the riverside in Oxford, or under the trees in Kensington Garden he would take out a slip, repeat the sentence over to himself again and again, correct the English now here, now there, and finally end by finding a new form altogether for the thought. He worked like a lapidary, "fashioning the stone and polishing it to the idea of his mind with a loving solicitude and an inexhaustible patience." It was thus he gave those little jewels of expression—"carved ivories of speech," to use his own fine phrase.

Pater's method reminds one of Jonathan Edwards, the New England theological writer, who on his rides and walks in the woods would write his ideas down upon pieces of paper and pin them to his coat so as to remember them. And one thinks of

Emerson getting up in the night from his bed and when asked what he was doing exclaimed, "I have an idea!" It was Emerson's way to read books not for information as much as for inspiration. He would walk about, not to see physical objects but to have his mind stirred. And when an idea came to him and he saw a fascinating line of thought opening before him, he went after it, day or night, at meal-time or rest-time.

Mr. George Moore is an artist in the desire to give perfect form to his conception. His method is laborious in the extreme: first he makes a scenario, divided into chapters; then he hastily writes his chief ideas chapter by chapter; finally he goes over the whole book, rewriting it carefully. He is meticulous with his proofs; and unlike many authors who cannot even read their book after it is once finished, Mr. Moore will take up the book after publication and rewrite it page by page. Such is the artist in him!

Anthony Trollope did not pamper his genius by waiting for the impulse to move him. Book-making was to him equal to shoemaking. "I had long since convinced myself that in such work as mine the great merit consisted in acknowledging myself bound by rules of labor similar to those which an artist or mechanic is forced to obey." Hence he produced words by the hour—"to write with my watch before me and to require from myself two hundred and fifty words every quarter of an hour. I have found that the two hundred and fifty words were forthcoming as regularly as my watch went." Trollope was indifferent to time and place. He even made a tablet and exercised so as to be able to "write as quickly in a railway carriage as at my desk." So Trollope wrote prose that conveys no sense of effort; loose, free, easy to comprehend. His style is full of individuality. It is homely, personal, tricky in emphasis. Weak in plot, his books are vital, interesting, truthful, and very often rich in accuracy and detail.

The world knows how Charles Dickens went out into the haunts where lived the folk he put into his novels. One day whilst riding on a stagecoach with the driver, Dickens suddenly burst into a hearty peal of laughter. When asked what he was laughing at he pointed to a sign that bore the name of "Snodgrass." When Robert Hichens wanted to see the wonder of the human face as it looked in the depths of mystery, the sea, he went to the seashore and lived, moving in and out among the people and investigating their faces, for the magic he sought. To no purpose. Finally he transported a young fellow from the city to the seashore, a little chap with an intelligent face who had never looked upon "the unplumbed salt estranging sea." And then Hichens found the sought-for revelation as the mystery and beauty bathed the face of the youngster.

Perhaps Charles Reade had as elaborate a system to aid his melodramatic instincts as any author. His method of work, his preparation for it, his material and appliances—documents, blue books, notebooks, newspaper files, indexes—are all given in a full length portrait of himself which he has put into "A Terrible Temptation." "Underneath the table was a formidable array of notebooks, standing upright and labeled on their backs. There were about twenty large folios of classified facts, ideas and pictures, for the very woodcuts were all indexed and classified on the plan of a tradesman's ledger. . . . Then there was a collection of solid quartos and of smaller folio guidebooks called indexes. There were Index Rerum et Journalium—Index Rerum et Librorum—Index Rerum et Hominum—and a lot more; indeed so many that, by way of climax, there was a fat folio ledger entitled Index ad Indices. By the side of the table were six or seven thick pasteboard cards, each about the size of a large portfolio, and on these the author's notes and extracts were collected from all his repositories into something like a focus for his present purpose. He was writing a novel based on facts—facts, incidents, pictures, reflections, situations, were all on these cards to choose from, and be arranged in headed columns."

What a happy moment it must be when the last word is written and the "Finis" is put at the foot of the page! A perfectly lyrical moment! The something attempted is now something done. After finishing "Robert Elsmere," Mrs. Humphry Ward writes: "I came out of my tiny writing room and wondered as I sat alone on the floor, by the fire, in the front room, what life would be like now that the book was done." Here meet the sting and joy of the author's passion and the sense of loss at its completion. And it is recorded that one author, when his book was completed, flung himself across his work table in tears. Others have deferred the tears till the critics had passed in review!

"Come and Dine!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The mists dispersed. Across the quiet sea

The first rose-light of morning gently stole.

A fishing-boat, adrift upon the tide,

Drew slowly toward the shores of Gallilee.

And not far off, beside the water's edge,

The fishermen could see a figure stand.

But only one of all the seven knew

It was the Master's voice that called from land.

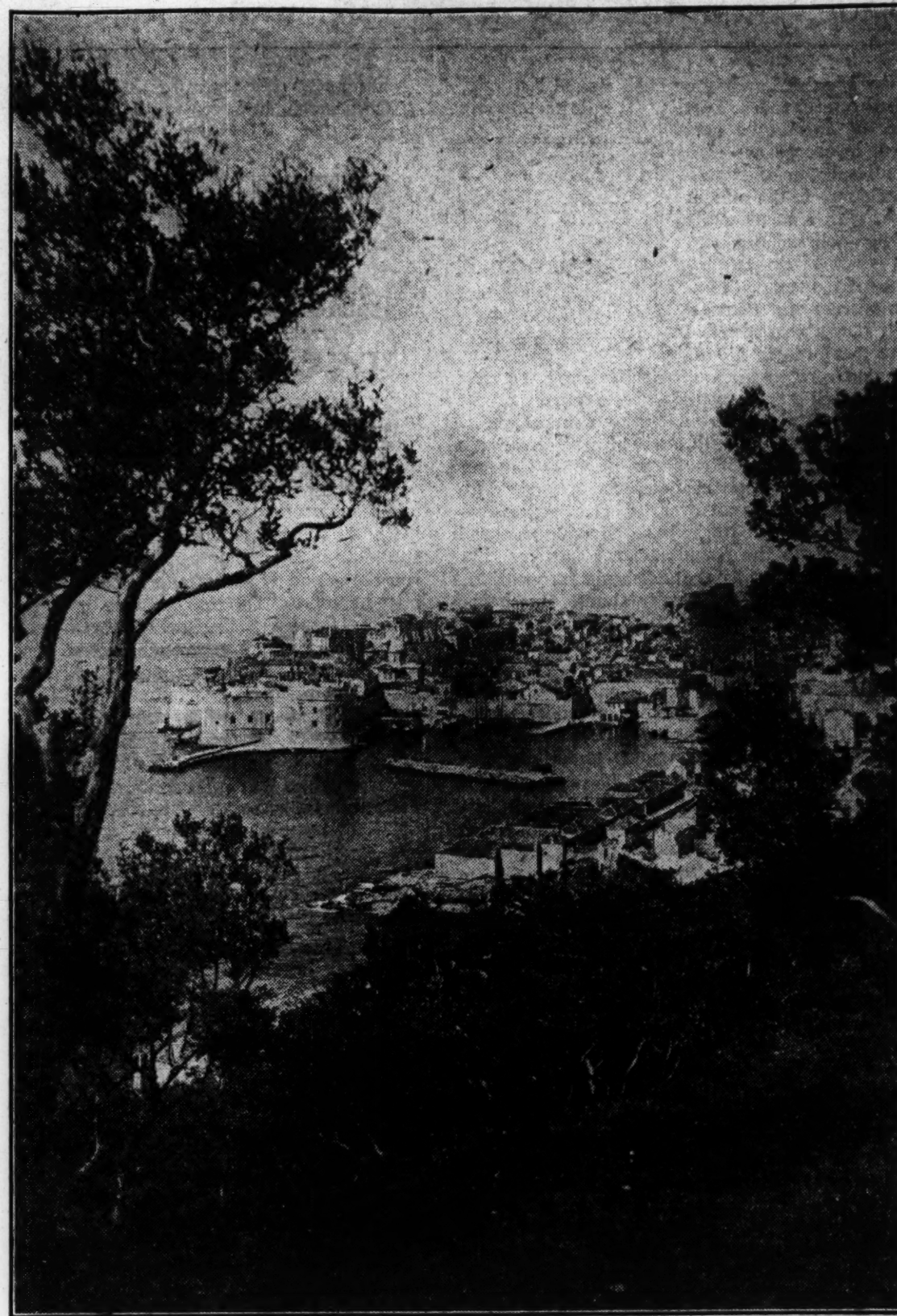
And so, 'twixt light of fire and dawn they came.

With harvest, by his counsel, gathered full,

The guests of one who loved enough to raise

The dead, and heal the sick and blind and lame.

M. E. Gotto



Looking Down on Ragusa

Photograph © J. Tzouvic-Dubrovnik

Marvell's "Glory of Song"

If you ask me how it comes about that people now are interested in Andrew Marvell, I will only say—and these are my concluding words—it is by virtue of his poetry. You may think of Hull, its shipping and its grammar school—that is very good for Hull—but if you go out into the wide world and talk about Andrew Marvell you will find that his poetry is not the thing uppermost in the salutes, though interesting and full of history, are too rough, too coarse, to entitle him to a high place in our literature; while his prose writings, though they contain striking passages, are now seldom read except by a biographer or an inveterate controversialist.

During the eighteenth century it was his personal tradition that prevailed. Little was known about him except the delusion that he was a republican. Doctor Johnson never wrote a line about Andrew Marvell or read a word of his poetry, and during the eighteenth century you may ignore Andrew Marvell as a poet. The 1881 edition of his poems had a very small circulation and probably was more valued by collectors on account of the portrait than the poems, for very few copies of this edition are extant from which the portrait has not been stolen. The moment the nineteenth century comes to light a very different spirit exists, and that you will trace if you look at the anthologies. I never came across Andrew Marvell until I read Charles Lamb's Essays of Elia. Charles Lamb had a great admiration for Andrew Marvell.

You find Andrew Marvell is mentioned for the first time in any anthology in 1805. Then the poet Campbell in 1819, in his great national anthology, selects specimens of Marvell's poetry. Hazlitt came along in 1825, and under the influence no doubt of Charles Lamb he circulated seven of eight of Marvell's poems. And so Marvell took his rank as a poet, and by that I think he will probably stand.

The glories of warriors and orators no doubt are very great; Marvell was neither a warrior nor an orator, but he had the glory of song. . . . Marvell's reputation and tradition were preserved for a century and a half . . . simply and solely by virtue of his character. You could not say exactly what evidence there was for it, but there it was. Andrew Marvell was a distinguished man in his own day and in a corrupt Parliament which lasted for eighteen years. That may have kept his name alive even until now, but I doubt whether it would. Tradition would have grown pale outside of Hull; men would have forgotten to remember; but with his poetry behind his tradition we may safely assume that not only in the tercentenary of his birth but two hundred years from this time, the beloved name of Andrew Marvell will be received not only in Hull but throughout the world where English is spoken, with reverence, respect, and affection.—Augustine Birrell, in Tercentenary Address.

THE narrow, sturdy, coast road winds its way for many miles round the side of the mountains. It is pleasant at sunset to leave the city by the southern gate and, braving the dust, to ascend the road above the deserted monastery of San Giacomo. The heat of the day has given place to little gusts of cool, refreshing breezes. The sweet smell of herbs floats across the air, making one halt a moment to inhale the fragrance. The Adriatic is one wide expanse of grey; a soft, calm gray like the breast of a dove, darkening towards the distant horizon into a single, sweeping curve of slate-grey. From some hidden corner of the world clouds have appeared, cotton-wool clouds that hover motionless and unthreateningly in the sky. No white-capped waves dash themselves against the grey rocks below, and in the little bays the water is crystal clear over the moss-grown rocks which show like a marble pavement below the surface.

In the distance the city appears ridiculously artificial. Lilliputian town of red and terra-cotta roofs, miniature domes and campaniles, and sand-colored forts, all enclosed within gray walls built and fashioned upon the rocks; and even a tiny harbor with sailing ships to complete the illusion. Can it be actual, this city below? No smoke curls from her chimneys. A deep calm embraces the land, the sea and sky. Not a sign of life moves within those walls. High on Mt. Sergius, sweeping sheer from the city, stare the empty sockets of Ft. Imperial, Napoleon's toy, now disused, dismantled, guarded by two inarticulate Serbian soldiers.

The stony sides of the mountains are dotted by few shrubs, but above, cutting the horizon, are the dark-green cypresses pointing somberly skyward. Behind the city is the peak of Lapad, a dark mass of green, while beyond are shadowy, distant peaks, golden for a moment beneath a disappearing sun.

From the coast road a stony path leads down to San Giacomo. Here by the shore is a wealth of trees and shrubs. Figs, pomegranates, and grapes are ripening, cypresses line the water's edge, while above and below the aloe blooms and the cactus and the pine tree grow.

Across the water, half a mile away, is the island of Lacrova, green the whole year round, a beautiful emerald jewel lying upon the bosom of the sea. Now the sun has gone and the light will soon fade. In the gathering darkness stars shine out in a setting of deep, vivid blue, and the walls and forts of Ragusa stand out sharply silhouetted in black.

The Fashion of Art

This is the merit and distinction of art . . . to be not nature but nature's essence. It is the artist's function not to copy but to synthesize: to eliminate from that gross confusion of actuality which is his raw material whatever is accidental, idle, irrelevant, and select for perpetuation that only which is appropriate and immortal.

—W. E. Henley.

Street Lamps

Softly they take their being, one by one,
From the lamp-lighter's hand, after the sun
Has dropped to dusk. Like little
flowers they bloom
Set in long rows amid the growing gloom.

Who he who lights them is, I do not know,
Except that, every eve, with footfall slow
And regular, he passes by my room
And sets his gusty flowers of light
a-bloom. —Harry Kemp.

Leonardo da Vinci in the Alps

Foremost among the few forerunners to be mentioned here stands the name of Leonardo da Vinci. The world recognizes him as a supreme artist. The critic knows him as one of the keenest observers, one of the widest and deepest thinkers of a great age, a Baconian before Bacon. . . . In thought and method Leonardo was a modern; a mechanical inventor born out of his time; a philosopher who brushed aside all orthodox hindrances and recognized a universe with constantly receding limits.

Leonardo's marvellously varied activities are characteristically recorded, not in formal treatises, but in notebooks, sketches, and maps. The multitude of his ideas, his constant habit of verifying them by experiment, his passion for truth, stood in the way of any hasty theorizing. A system being, as he held, nothing else than the inclusion of particular truths in a higher and more comprehensive truth, could only be the result and crown of a life's work.

Leonardo's interest in the Alps was manifold. He abounds in practical notes that might serve for a modern guide book. He reports that on the Grigna (the grey mountain opposite Cadenabbia above the Lecco branch of the Lake of Como) are "the biggest bare cliffs" he knows; that Val Sassina (a glen behind it) is full of the "coarse fantastic" he delights in; that there are waterfalls seven hundred feet high on the way to Spilggen, which "it is a pleasure to see"; that at the head of Val Tellina there are Baths (at Bormio) and a group of snowy summits (the Ortler). . . . He was, as his notes indicate, once at Geneva, where he mentions the river Arve and the fair that was held in the suburb of St. Gervais at midsummer. It is possible that he may have been consulted on the project of new fortifications in hand about that date.

But by far the most interesting of his mountain excursions was the ascent of a mountain he calls Mon Boso. For long it remained unidentified, and it is to an Italian writer, Signor Uzielli, that we owe the solving of the riddle. For I cannot but hold that he has been

The Naturalness of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE one real, all-inclusive purpose in living is to express good. Human life, rightly viewed, is simply an aggregation of opportunities to think good, to voice good, to be good, and to do good. In human experience much that is good is apparent. All that we see in daily life that is really good is a proof of God's presence, God manifesting Himself through His idea, man; for God is infinite good.

Christ Jesus proved this to be so. His clear realization of the ever-presence of God, good, enabled him to heal the sick and the sinning. The Apostle Peter, in speaking to Cornelius, made this very plain when (as recorded in the tenth chapter of the book of Acts) he referred to Christ Jesus as one "who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him." The apostle had closely observed the daily life of the Master. He had noted how Christ Jesus refrained his tongue from evil and was continually voicing good; and he obviously saw that these characteristics had much to do with the Master's healing ability. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 200): "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous. Jesus regarded good as the normal state of man, and evil as the abnormal; holiness, life, and health as the better representatives of God than sin, disease, and death."

All that is really worth having is an understanding of good; and good is God, Spirit. The clear recognition of this fact corrects the mistake of believing that good is in matter or material things. It enables one to consecrate one's self intelligently to God, good. Christian Science, by giving a clear and scientific understanding of the allness of good, is enabling its students first to control, and then to nullify, the claims of evil. This recognition of the allness of good does not lead one to sugar-coat evil, or to be fooled by evil's subtleties, when evil claims to be good. Rather does it enable one, with vision clear, to remove the mask of deception and to choose the good, and eschew evil, by knowing that evil has no real existence, since God, good, is really All-in-all.

This simple fact brought to light in Christian Science, that God is good and that good is divinely natural, is taught throughout the Scriptures. In the Old Testament it is somewhat obscured by records of evil; but, even so, this fact is proved, for evil-doing is always self-punished and self-destructed, while well-doing is ultimately rewarded. In the New Testament this

successful where I and many others had gone astray. The Italian Ordnance maps show that this name is still in use for two of the tops of the lofty crest that stretches down from Monte Rosa and divides Val Sesia from Val de Lys and the Bellaise. Leonardo, it may be objected, describes his Mon Boso as one of the range that divides France from Italy, from the base of which flows four rivers (identified elsewhere as the Rhine, Rhone, Po, and Danube) to the four different parts of the compass. But at that date divisions in political geography were vague. Germany was generally regarded as ending at the limits of the Swiss cantons—that is, about the St. Gothard. The Valais, under its Bishop, was connected more closely with the Savoy than with the Empire. Again, with respect to the four rivers named, we have to remember that tributaries were often treated as sources, or rather that the particular source now recognized was not always that accepted by early geographers. Thus, for example, the Inn was reckoned the main stream of the Danube.

There seems good reason to believe that Leonardo touched a glacier. He reports finding in July "a huge mass of ice formed by layers of hail." This phrase may, no doubt, be taken to refer to a snowfield. But the words are much more applicable to a glacier. It seems to me probable, taking into account Leonardo's remarks about the dark hue of the sky and the brightness of the sunshine, that he may have climbed to a height of about ten thousand feet above Gressoney or Alagna, on the edge of one of the glaciers of Monte Rosa.—Douglas Freshfield, D. C. L., in "Life of Horace Benedict de Saussure."

Do Read the Pickwick Papers

To her friend Miss Jephson in June, 1837:—

So you never heard of the Pickwick Papers? Well! . . . It is fun. London life—but without anything unpleasant—a lady might read it all aloud; and it is so graphic, so individual and so true that you could curtsy to all the people as you met them in the street. . . . All the boys and girls talk his fun—the boys in the streets; and yet they who are of the highest taste like it the most. Sir Benjamin Brodie takes it to read in his carriage between patient and patient, and Lord Denman studies Pickwick on the bench whilst the jury are deliberating. Do take some means to borrow the Pickwick Papers. It seems like not having heard of Hogarth, whom he resembles greatly, except that he takes a far more cheerful view, a Shakespearean view of humanity. It is rather fragmentary except the trial, which is as complete and perfect as any bit of comic writing in the English language. You must read the Pickwick Papers.

—Mary Russell Mitford.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1922

EDITORIALS

Labor and the Injunction

THE injunction obtained by Attorney-General Daugherty against the striking railway shopmen may hasten the end of the strike, although that is greatly to be doubted. But whether it shall have that effect or not, it will in the long account prove hurtful to the cause of good government and of industrial order, because it can but impress disinterested observers with a sense of its injustice, while it will inevitably anger those against whom it is directed.

In the present chaotic state of the relations between employer and employed the latter element in the industrial forces of all nations has but one weapon of defense, namely, the strike. It is an uncivilized weapon and an illogical one. As a matter of fact, most weapons are both illogical and uncivilized, none more so than the weapons of wholesale murder with which nations defend themselves. But the only means of self-defense possessed by workmen, confronted by unjust and over-exacting employers, is that concerted cessation of labor which we call a strike.

It has been more than a quarter of a century since quasi-public corporations, such as the railroads, began using the power of the courts as exerted through writs of injunction to blunt this weapon of the working class. Out of these injunctions, which in many instances seemed to be a gross abuse of the power of the court, there sprang up in the ranks of organized Labor an antagonism to and a distrust of all courts in all their functions. But in the whole history of what a certain class of politicians used to call "government by injunction" there has never been one such writ issued which went so far to deprive the workmen of any method of making their demands, whether exorbitant or just, audible to the world.

The Daugherty injunction is in effect a prohibition of all activities which may make a strike successful. It follows earlier documents of a like character in that it seeks to prevent by injunction criminal acts, and to menace a possible train wrecker with proceedings for contempt of court instead of the criminal law and an indictment for murder. The wisdom, propriety, and even legality of thus attempting to substitute the injunction for the criminal law has long been doubted, and debated at great length by competent legal authorities. But this injunction goes beyond even that very questionable exercise of power.

It prohibits union officials from using union funds to carry on this strike. The workmen thus crippled in their struggle may well ask: "Does it prohibit railroad officials from using the revenues of the railroads or whatever surplus they may have of the stockholders' money in fighting the strike?"

It enjoins union officials against holding strike meetings, or issuing statements to newspapers dealing with the conduct of the strike. Again the question arises: "Are the meetings of the directors of the railroad prohibited, or their very active press bureaux dissolved?"

To direct the progress of the strike by a letter, telephone or newspaper statement, "to issue instructions, requests, public statements or suggestions to any defendant (union officers) or to any official or member of any of the associated labor organizations" relative to the strike is also enjoined. This, of course, is tantamount to enjoining the strike itself. That is an end which has never been sought by any earlier decree of a court.

But it is an end which Congress was once asked to attain by legislation. It was urged before Congress, at the time of the enactment of the Transportation Law, that as the service of the railroads was a quasi-public service, virtually analogous to that of the post office, railroad employees should be by law prohibited from the strike. Congress refused to make any such enactment, acting under pressure from President Wilson, yet today we find a court laying down the rule which the popular branch of the national legislature rejected.

It is of course true that this injunction is temporary and subject to review by the court which issued it. Probably it will be materially modified before being made permanent, even if that is done at all. But it can hardly be doubted that it is an unfortunate addition to the volume of anti-Labor decrees which have had a tendency to make the federal courts suspect in the minds of American Labor leaders. It is even asserted that it may have been a political move on the part of the Administration intended rather to impress the public with a sense of the use of the "Big Stick" in its behalf, than with any expectation of ending the strike by such methods. That it is a tactical blunder for the Attorney-General to have sought this injunction can hardly be doubted. Two months ago it might have had a controlling effect on the fortunes of the parties to this great struggle. But it comes now at a period when the strike has been either won or lost, and would doubtless have reached its normal conclusion within a fortnight. To arouse such widespread and bitter hostility to the courts as this decision will awaken at this moment can only be looked upon as most unstatesmanlike and indefensible.

Perhaps in time mankind, from railway shopmen to attorneys-general of the United States, will learn that not in efforts to injure others, nor in court decrees to avert such injuries, but in the universal application of the Golden Rule lies the way out of the evil entanglements in which workman and capitalist, employer, employed, and the great, long-suffering public now helplessly and blindly wander.

WARNING recently issued by Estonia that vessels carrying liquor cargoes must not stop in Estonian waters shows that the leaven of prohibition is slowly but surely at work. The warning was sent out in connection with a ruling that imports of spirituous and malt beverages shall not be made into the country.

THE new Finnish Landtag or Diet, elected last July, is scheduled to meet today, Sept. 5. It will have before it the task of forming a new Government in accordance with the election results, or of extending its confidence to the present one, which, with a membership chiefly of non-political functionaries, has governed the country during the parliamentary summer vacation and the electoral campaign. It will also be called on to vote measures in aid of further economic reconstruction of the country, recently ravaged by a civil war as well as by the effects of the World War and of a century of Russian domination.

In foreign affairs the relations with Russia remain the most burning question. Though the previous Landtag failed to support a proposed defensive alliance with Poland, the discussion is not over. Certain representatives, mostly of Swedish stock, have advocated instead a closer relation with the Scandinavian countries. The most immediate problem is the Bolshevik proposal of disarmament, sent to all the border states. In theory the Finnish Government has agreed, but before committing itself definitely on details wishes to know more of the program and also what other states will join. When dealing with Russia the people of Finland are extremely wary. Since 1895 they have suffered grievously under the Tsars, and they fear to disarm until they discern more clearly what will be the future régime in the big Slav Empire.

The elections this summer did not change materially the political color scheme of the single chamber, in which the parties are represented in exact proportion to their numerical strength. Perhaps the fact that fewer votes were cast than in 1919 indicates a greater sense of external security. The chief novelty is the division of the radical Left into two groups, Socialists and Communists. Before there were 78 Socialists and 2 Communists. Now there are 49 Socialists and 29 Communists, with 2 possibly Radical mandates undetermined. This makes the total Labor representation the same as before. The number of Communists is, if anything, smaller than had been anticipated. With the Socialist Party split, the fear of a "Red" régime which led to the civil disorders after the revolution had broken out in Russia has been materially allayed. Only the Communists are friendly to Moscow. The new Government will be conservative rather than radical and many of the present ministers may remain.

This drift toward conservatism and "normalcy" has caused changes in the program of the Peasants League, which before the war was almost as radical as the Socialists, representing as it did the small farmers, impoverished by Russian exactions, and discontented farm laborers. In 1918 it opposed the Conservative attempt to elect a king and with the Socialists stood staunch for a republic. It also opposed high tariffs, but now favors a duty on grain, and when the small Finnish peasant has grain to sell he is rising in the economic scale. Being a "Central" party, the League exercises a certain balance of power. Its forty members constitute about the same number as before. In the future it may gain added strength from a proposed agrarian reform by which the number of small farmers owning their land will be increased. A similar development is going on throughout Eastern Europe and may well be its salvation.

The National Progressive Party, which also occupies the center, but nearer the right, dates from 1919, when it was reconstituted from the "Young Finnish Party," representing the brain workers of Finnish stock, as well as a few farmers. When formed it differed from the National Unionist Party, another group racially Finnish, chiefly on the question of a monarchy or a republic. Now this issue is dead and the two may merge, though the Unionists are members of the Right and are represented by big land owners, industrial capitalists, and clergymen. Together the two "Finnish" parties have a little over sixty deputies.

At the extreme Right stands the Swedish Party. Out of a total population of 3,500,000 it represents about 375,000, mostly descendants from Swedish immigrants who crossed the Bay of Bothnia during the 600 years that Finland was a part of Sweden. They live along the west coast, where most of the cities are to be found, and in the past they have been the ruling element of the whole country. In recent years the spread of popular education and a revival of Finnish national sentiment has caused the Finns, who are of an Asiatic race, to assert themselves more and more. Nevertheless, though only 11 per cent of the inhabitants of Finland speak Swedish, this includes the better educated and well-to-do classes out of proportion to their number. In order to protect their national rights they have been forced to unite politically, particularly since the introduction of universal suffrage. Though divided on some issues into three groups, the Swedish Party will have fifty representatives who will stand united on a demand for local and cultural autonomy.

In foreign affairs this lack of racial homogeneity makes little difference. In the recent dispute with Sweden over the Aland Islands, which lie halfway in the Bay of Bothnia, the Swedes of Finland led the battle for the new republic. Being inhabited by Swedes, the islands supplied a part of the strength of the Swedish Party. The talk of a secession of all the Swedes in Finland, owning over 15,000 square kilometers of the most productive soil, induced by the Wilsonian "self-determination" doctrine, has fortunately died down. The Finlanders have deeper respect for geography, common history, and economic law.

When the attorneys were going over the will of A. L. T. de Mattos, the English translator of Maeterlinck, a unique codicil was found. De Mattos was leaving a volume to a friend—the very book "which he borrowed many years ago and has not returned." This is an ingenious solution to one of the besetting tribulations of the age, and is respectfully recommended to consideration by those who lend their books not wisely but too well.

Politics in Finland

THERE was an aspect of the passing of Mr. W. H. Hudson which, however much to be deprecated in its apparent lack of sympathy on the part of the reading public, yet coincided curiously well with the manner of his living. An essentially serious and solitary man, he slipped unobtrusively along through life experience and on to the next, too intent upon his own interests and pursuits to give heed to the ways of men or to the rewards of the world. So the cable concerned itself not at all and the entire Western world was uninformed for almost a fortnight of the passing of one of the great lights of modern English literature. Doubtless he would have deemed it fitting so.

Casually considered, it would appear that the work of this eminent naturalist was not of a character to appeal to the layman; yet some of Mr. Hudson's books have gone into many editions and the list of his admirers has run the gamut from Theodore Roosevelt, who wrote an introduction to "The Purple Land," to John Galsworthy, who performed a like service for "Green Mansions." Although Mr. Hudson wrote numerous short sketches of rural life in England, of which "Dead Man's Plack and an Old Thorn" and "A Traveller in Little Things" are examples, and one brilliant satire in an early work, "A Crystal Age," his peculiar genius lay in setting forth nature and its minutest creatures with gentleness and understanding, not "scientifically" and coldly, but humanly. He turns a loving, yet illuminating searchlight upon the experiences of birds, squirrels, hornets, field mice, dragon flies, upon countless other atoms which men have been too prone to ignore, or else to examine patronizingly from their towering heights of imaginary superiority.

Mr. Hudson's earliest observations were made from an estancia on the pampas of Argentina, where he spent what even then he knew to be an enchanted childhood. He has insisted whimsically that his autobiography ended properly with his fifteenth year. How marvelous was the world he lived in, still more marvelous his powers of observation and appreciation, we may know from "A Little Boy Lost," a fairy book of the sort which the author craved when he was a boy or from "Far Away and Long Ago," his record of childhood impressions, which shift abruptly from repulsive scenes among the wild gauchos, or half-breed horsemen of the plains, to pictures of radiant loveliness that stagger the imagination.

The publication of Mr. Hudson's early books brought but slight recognition of the author's worth but the tide of enthusiasm finally turned in 1916 with the appearance of a new edition of "Green Mansions," that uniquely fascinating romance of Venezuela. Still he went his quiet way, usually in lonely places, peering and listening, "face to face with nature." Then, at the last, he returned to the mode of his early sketches—sketches written, as Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer has said, "as simply as the grass grows." The exquisite quality and remarkable scope of his work assures Mr. Hudson a permanent place in the company of those who have ennobled English literature.

THE conclusion is unavoidable that there is a weak place somewhere in the methods which have been followed in endeavoring to enforce the laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States. While it is a matter of common knowledge that there is behind the nullification campaign an unlimited amount of money supplied by those who are endeavoring to restore the outlawed traffic to a status recognized and sanctioned by Congress and the state legislatures, and that the loss, through seizure and confiscation, of even large quantities of contraband stocks is a matter of little or no concern at the moment, it must seem that a way might be found to make violation of the law by the individual offenders something more than a part of the day's work.

The loss of a comparatively small percentage of these contraband cargoes, and even the imposition of fines, seems to be accepted by the principals and agents of the rum-runners as incidental risks to be assumed in an undertaking where the possible profits are so great. As in some more respectable commercial undertakings, the ultimate consumer pays the overhead and the profits. The greater the losses in transportation and delivery, and the higher the fines imposed, the higher the costs to the patrons of the bootlegger and those who supply him with his stock in trade.

It has been quite convincingly argued in the course of recent discussions of methods and means best adapted to a correction of profiteering and monopolistic abuses in the United States, that it is worse than futile to penalize, by money fines, those who prey upon the public. By a simple method of bookkeeping it is possible for them to charge back to those who patronize them, through necessity or choice, every dollar paid in fines and penalties. Because of this they refuse absolutely to respond to those legal processes which more or less quickly correct similar abuses. The law violators who peddle at preposterous prices the poisons which they and their accomplices concoct, are not amenable to any ordinary corrective methods.

From the standpoint of the layman it would seem that to impose a penalty which the offenders themselves would be obliged to pay would be the quickest and most effective way of compelling a genuine respect and regard for the law. That penalty naturally is imprisonment. The hapless patrons of the bootleggers cannot pay such a penalty. A realization of the power and majesty of the law might thus be impressed upon the blunted consciousness of the gentry who now seem to regard as an evidence of cunning their ability to evade the law without unpleasant consequences.

Face to Face With Nature

Qualifications for a Critic

IN THAT old-fashioned long ago, when the doer of worthy deeds was regarded as greater than one who wrote about them, the writer who fittingly recorded notable actions or finely expressed noble ideas was held above the lesser folk who merely wrote their opinions of other writers. With the arrival of Progress, to tell the wise young generation how foolish their ancestors had been, this is all changed, and we are now called upon to accept as the great literary personages of the time the writers who write about the people who write about realities and ideals. The critic has taken the place of the hero and the creative artist.

Judged by the output of some of the most modern American critics, the business of becoming an eminent critic is most simple, requiring chiefly some natural ability as a common scold and faultfinder, and an unlimited confidence in the convincing power of iteration. The possession of a large and mobile nose is also of advantage, since the chief function of your great critic is to sneer at all forms of expression, and at all high ideals or new thoughts, that he cannot understand. Without a properly adjusted sneer the art of criticism as practiced today in some high places could not exist.

Next to these natural qualifications essential for a great critic is the choice of a vocabulary. The true critic is not known by his scholarship, wide range of sympathies, insight, or imagination. Equipped with a choice derangement of such epithets as "boobery," "pish-tosh" and "tub-thumpers," at least two of which can be used in each paragraph, the aspirant to critical honors is safely launched on the way to fame. It is not necessary that he should know much, or anything, of the subjects dealt with by the writers whom he pillories. Crushed under an avalanche of derision, the humble author dares not call in question the omniscience of one who establishes his authority with fearsome and horrendous words.

It is desirable, however, in order to achieve greatness as a critic, that a pretense should be made to knowledge on any and all possible matters of human interest, so as to impress the "boobery" whose opinions your critic affects to disdain. When a student of some great problem, has put in print conclusions that he believes will make for the enlightenment of mankind and promote the general welfare, your critic, well supplied with the malice of mediocrity, will neatly dispose of the result of years of thought and study by a handful of stock phrases aimed at "uplifters" and "idealists." That he does not, and cannot, comprehend what he assails does not matter. His admiring followers are equally ignorant, and acclaim him as a Man of Letters, and an Ornament to Literature.

Editorial Notes

A LETTER recently published in a London daily on the tipping question tells a story probably without an equal in the annals of the controversy over this issue. It appears that a visitor to a hotel in the north of England omitted, purely by mistake, to tip certain members of the staff. On returning home, he rectified his mistake by sending some money to the hotel for that purpose. Hardly had he dispatched his letter than a communication was received from the head waiter, written on hotel stationery, to the effect that on account of the manner in which the visitor had treated the members of the staff, the head waiter had felt it his duty to forward the visitor's name to his club and association, so that every hotel in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales would know the latter's name and also the ungenerous way he had acted. It is said an apology was received from the hotel proprietor on the matter being called to his attention, but there are phases of the situation which really seem beyond the pale of apology, no matter by whom.

WHEN Sir John Bradbury, British member of the Reparation Commission, and Eugène Maclere of the Guarantees Commission, started for Berlin to give the German Government a serious talking-to, it was asserted that the thing they were going to tell Chancellor Wirth most emphatically was that the Berlin money presses must be stopped. That was the only way in which the German economic situation could be stabilized, they were going to assert. Well, they are back from Berlin, very pessimistic, and the money-making machines go right on grinding out "marks." What is the power behind those presses? Who keeps them going to the confusion and loss and immeasurable danger to the world? The sooner the allied governments find that out and act to curb that power, the sooner will the world settle down.

RECENT discussion over the location of a marker set up some time ago to indicate where the old Lincoln cabin used to stand southwest of Decatur, Ill., recalls the question as to the whereabouts of the old log structure itself. This cabin was purchased by some relatives of Lincoln in the early '60s and exhibited at the Chicago Exposition of 1865. Thereafter it was exhibited on Boston Common, and later was removed to Philadelphia to be shown at the Centennial Exposition there. Since then it has completely disappeared. There are many reports concerning what happened to it, but they are all unverified. One fact remains outstanding, and that is that nobody knows what happened to the cabin after the exposition in Philadelphia.

IT MAY come as a surprise to some to learn that the United States Department of Commerce has more than 1000 representatives and correspondents outside of America, located in practically all the important trading centers of the world. These representatives include commercial attachés, trade commissioners, American consuls and other representatives of the State Department who report on business and industrial conditions. The department is said to be planning to use these extensive facilities in the distribution of educational motion pictures showing the processes and steps of manufacture of various American products.